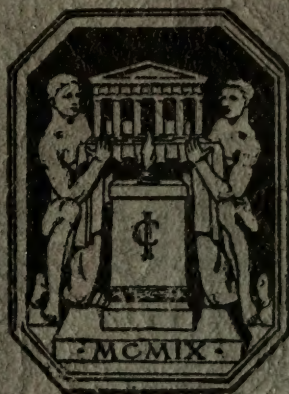


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The National Interfraternity Conference Year Book

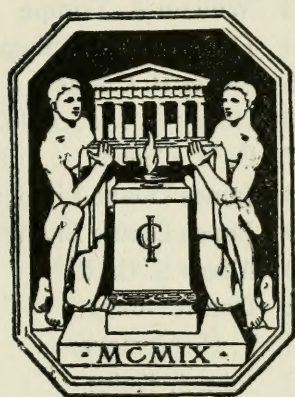
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The National Interfraternity Conference Year Book 1931



Containing the Proceedings of the
Twenty-third Annual Session
of the
National Interfraternity Conference held at New York City
on November 27 and 28, 1931
and Constitution, By-Laws, List of Members, Delegates and
Alternates, Representatives of Colleges, Universities,
and of Undergraduate Interfraternity Councils,
and Reports, Papers and Addresses

**THE NATIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE
CHAIRMEN**

1909	Hamilton W. Mabie
1910	Hamilton W. Mabie
1911	W. H. P. Faunce
1912	Dr. Oscar H. Rogers
1913	William A. Trimpe
1914	Dr. Francis W. Shepardson
1915	James B. Curtis
1916	Henry H. McCorkle
1917	O. H. Cheney
1918	James Duane Livingston
1919	James Duane Livingston
1920	Albert S. Bard
1921	Don R. Almy
1922	F. H. Nymeyer
1923	John J. Kuhn
1924	A. Bruce Bielaski
1925	Dr. W. H. Conley
1926	Henry R. Johnston
1927	William R. Bayes
1928	Harold Riegelman
1929	Clifford M. Swan
1930	Charles W. Gerstenberg
1931	Alvan E. Duerr

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OFFICERS, 1931

Chairman

Alvan E. Duerr, 149 Broadway, New York

Vice-Chairman

Alexander C. Dick, 51 Madison Avenue, New York

Secretary

Edward T. T. Williams, 247 Park Avenue, New York

Treasurer

George C. Carrington, 850 Amsterdam Ave., New York

Educational Adviser

Thomas Arkle Clark

Executive Committee

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and

Class of 1931

William L. Butcher

Joseph C. Nate

Class of 1932

Horace R. Barnes

Cecil Page

Class of 1933

Walter Budd Champlin

Harrold P. Flint

Fred. E. Linder

Advisory Committee

Oscar H. Rogers

A. Bruce Bielaski

Francis W. Shepardson

Walter H. Conley

O. H. Cheney

Henry R. Johnston

James Duane Livingston

William R. Bayes

Albert S. Bard

Harold Riegelman

F. H. Nymeyer

Clifford M. Swan

John J. Kuhn

Charles W. Gerstenberg

OFFICERS, 1932

Chairman

Alvan E. Duerr, 149 Broadway, New York

Vice-Chairman

Edward T. T. Williams, 247 Park Avenue, New York

Secretary

Cecil J. Wilkinson, 810 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

George C. Carrington, 850 Amsterdam Ave., New York

Educational Adviser

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois

Executive Committee

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and

Class of 1932

Horace R. Barnes

Albert W. Meisel

Cecil Page

Class of 1933

Harrold P. Flint

J. Harold Johnston

Fred E. Linder

Class of 1934

William L. Butcher

LeRoy E. Kimball

Russell C. MacFall

Advisory Committee

Oscar H. Rogers

A. Bruce Bielaski

Francis W. Shepardson

Walter H. Conley

O. H. Cheney

Henry R. Johnston

James Duane Livingston

William R. Bayes

Albert S. Bard

Harold Riegelman

F. H. Nymeyer

Clifford M. Swan

John J. Kuhn

Charles W. Gerstenberg

Information Service

Miss Olive K. Thorwart, Secretary, 140 East 63d St., New York

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in 1910; amended in 1912, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931)

(I) On and after December 1, 1931, the name of this Conference shall be National Interfraternity Conference.

(II) On and after December 1, 1921, the Conference shall be composed of those men's general college fraternities which (a) are members on that date, and (b) are thereafter admitted in conformity with this Constitution. After such date no fraternity shall be admitted to active or full membership unless it shall have been established 15 years, has at least ten chapters, and received the approval of the Executive Committee. Provision may be made in the by-laws for junior or other qualified membership, and also for the election of fraternity representatives. Any fraternity which shall have had the privilege of Junior or other qualified membership for one year may upon the majority vote of the Executive Committee be admitted to active or full membership in the Conference, notwithstanding that it may not have been established for fifteen years. On roll call in Conference each fraternity having full membership shall be entitled to one vote.

(III) The purpose of the Interfraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of mutual interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented, of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such Conference shall be purely advisory.

(IV) The Conference shall meet annually at New York on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving, unless the place or date shall be changed by majority vote of the officers. Notice of all meetings shall be issued by the Secretary.

(V) The officers of the Conference shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Educational Adviser, elected annually by a majority vote.

(VI) The executive power of the Conference between the annual meetings shall be vested in an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Secretary,

the Treasurer, ex-officio, and nine other members, to be elected in three classes of three members each, to serve for a term of three years, in such manner that three of them shall be chosen annually, of which Executive Committee any six of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Between meetings of the Conference the Executive Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy among its members or in any office in the Conference until the next Conference, when a successor for the unexpired term shall be chosen.

Between meetings of the Executive Committee its powers may be exercised, in matters deemed by the officers to require immediate action, by a sub-committee composed of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, of which sub-committee any three of such officers shall constitute a quorum. Action by such sub-committee shall require the affirmative vote of at least three members. It shall report such action to the Executive Committee.

Standing and special committees shall be appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Executive Committee.

(VII) In order to meet the necessary expenses of the Conference, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall make an annual contribution of fifty dollars. The Executive Committee may assess each member fraternity, active and junior, an additional sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for the purpose of financing the Information Service. Expenditures may be made by the Treasurer at any time on the authorization of the Chairman.

(VIII) This Constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the fraternities in the Conference entitled to vote on such amendment, except that if there shall have been written notice of such proposed amendment at least thirty days before such meeting, such amendment may be adopted by the concurring vote of two-thirds of such members voting on such amendment, provided that such two-thirds is not less than one half of all the members of the Conference entitled to vote thereon.

BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, that in addition to three delegates, each member of the Conference may appoint not more than two alternates to their delegates, who may attend the sessions of the Conference, but who shall not have the privileges of the floor unless they become delegates in place of absent representatives.

Sec. 2. To be eligible after December 1, 1921, to active or full membership in the Conference, fraternities must:

(a) Be devoted to general fraternity ideals and be national, as distinct from local, in character.

(b) Have all of its chapters established in universities or colleges recognized by the Association of American Universities as such, and authorized to confer the Bachelor's degree, either A.B., B.S., or other appropriate Bachelor's degrees in course. Fraternities which are members of the Conference on December 1, 1931, and have established chapters in junior colleges or other unrecognized institutions, are encouraged to dis-establish such chapters and shall not increase such non-conforming chapters.

(c) Have constitutional provision for national conventions or other equivalent with ad interim authority in trustees, directors, or other officers who have supervisory control over the affairs of the fraternity and its chapters.

(d) Be mutually exclusive of and in competition with other general college fraternities.

(e) Have been established in its national character for at least 15 years.

(f) Have at least ten chapters established in institutions where the fraternities are functioning by the maintenance of fraternity homes, which chapters shall have been an established part of the fraternity for at least five years.

For the purpose of this sub-section the age of local fraternities which have become chapters of the applicant may in exceptional cases be considered by the Executive Committee as a substitute qualification.

(g) Wherever possible, its several chapters shall have the favorable endorsement of the faculty or administrative body of the college or university.

(h) Have seventy-five per cent (75%) of the chapters, maintaining fraternity homes for undergraduates.

(i) Have twenty-five per cent (25%) of the chapters established in homes owned by the chapter or an affiliated organization.

(j) Have ninety per cent (90%) of its chapters maintaining an annual membership of at least fifteen (15) men.

Sec. 3. To be eligible to junior membership a fraternity must have the same general characteristics required for active membership as in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

(e) Have at least five chapters established in institutions where the fraternities are functioning by the maintenance of fraternity homes.

(f) Have sixty per cent (60%) of its chapters maintaining fraternity homes for undergraduates.

(g) Have sixty per cent (60%) and not fewer than five of its chapters maintaining an annual membership of at least fifteen (15) men.

Sec. 4. The dues of a junior member shall be one-half the dues of an active member. Junior membership shall entitle the fraternity to one delegate to the Conference, with privilege of the floor, but no vote.

Sec. 5. Order of business:

- (1) Conference called to order;
- (2) Roll-call of members;
- (3) Reading of minutes;
- (4) Reports of officers;
 - (a) Address of Chairman;
 - (b) Report of Secretary;
 - (c) Report of Treasurer;
- (5) Announcement of Committees;
- (6) Reports of Standing Committees;
- (7) Reports of Special Committees;
- (8) Unfinished business;
- (9) New business;
- (10) Miscellaneous business;

- (11) The election of officers and members of the Executive Committee shall be a special order at the Friday afternoon session of the Annual Conference when sessions are held on Friday and Saturday.

- (12) Adjournment.

Sec. 6. That so far as possible, time be allotted on the program of the second session for discussion of all reports and that they be disposed of at the morning session, leaving the afternoon free for any new business and for any matters that any fraternity may desire to bring before the Conference.

Sec. 7. That the business of the Conference be governed by Roberts' Rules of Order, except as hereinafter noted.

Sec. 8. That the following rules govern the discussion and program:

(a) Proposer must submit subject to the Secretary of Executive Committee before November 1.

(b) Proposer to have ten minutes to open the discussion and other speakers five minutes, unless time is extended by special order of the Conference.

(c) No one subject to have allotted to it a longer time for discussion than 30 minutes, except on special order of the Conference.

(d) At close of time allotted to each speaker, the Chairman shall declare discussion closed and immediately thereafter action shall be taken on such subject.

(e) At close of time allotted to each speaker, the Chairman shall notify each speaker that his time is up.

(f) Any special subject not on the program must be presented at the first session on Friday afternoon, and the Conference may, by vote, give it a place on the program for discussion on Saturday morning, and the same rules shall govern as apply on other subjects formally presented.

Sec. 9. The appointment of an Educational Adviser renders it desirable that provision on the program be made for the presentation of such educational-fraternity problems as may receive the approval of the Educational Adviser.

THE PROGRAM

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1931

1. Conference called to order at 9.30.
Note: Because of the extensive program and in order to provide ample time to discuss all questions that may arise, delegates are requested to take their places in the meeting room at 9.25 A.M., so that the conference may open promptly at the hour scheduled.
2. Roll call of members.
3. Reading of Minutes of the Twenty-second Conference (Subject to motion).
4. Announcements.
5. Motion to suspend By-laws to receive the report of the Committee on Nominations and to permit elections at the close of the afternoon session.
6. Appointment of Conference Committees:
 - a. Committee on Credentials:
C. A. Tonsor, Jr., *Chairman*
A. Vernon Bowen
Harold P. Davison
 - b. Committee on Nominations:
Charles W. Gerstenberg, *Chairman*
William R. Bayes
William W. Elder
George Starr Lasher
Leland F. Leland
 - c. Committee on Resolutions:
Albert S. Bard, *Chairman*
Eric A. Dawson
Arthur R. Priest
Harold Riegelman
Vernon M. Williams
7. Reports of Officers:
 - a. Chairman.
 - b. Secretary.
 - c. Treasurer.
8. Report of Information Service (Miss Olive K. Thorwart).
9. Report of Chairman of the College Fraternity Editors Association (Leland F. Leland).
10. Report of the Chairman of the College Fraternity Secretaries Association (Arthur R. Priest).

11. Reports of Committees:

With the exception of the Auditor's Report, no committee reports will be read to the Conference, unless in the opinion of the Executive Committee such report is of a controversial character and would therefore stimulate discussion, or except on motion of the Conference.

- a. Audit (Lynne J. Bevan).
 - b. Architecture (Wilbur M. Walden).
 - c. Conference of Locals and Expansion (Albert W. Meisel).
 - d. Law (Russell C. MacFall).
 - e. Probation Week (Walter Budd Champlin).
 - f. Scholarship (Alvan E. Duerr).
 - g. Visitation (Harrold P. Flint).
 - h. Information Service (Edward T. T. Williams).
 - i. Regional Conferences (Dean Floyd Field).
 - j. Relation of Industrial Depression to Fraternity Administration (Harold Riegelman).
12. Discussion: "To what extent should the College supervise Undergraduate Chapter Finances?" Led by Dean J. A. Park, Ohio State University.
13. Discussion: "An Inside View of Sub Rosa Organizations." Led by Fontaine F. Freeman.
14. Recess for Luncheon.
- (Luncheon will be served at the Hotel Pennsylvania at 1.00 P. M. Price of tickets, \$2.00).

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 27, 1931

15. Conference called to order at 2.30 P. M.
16. Report of the Committee on Credentials.
17. Roll Call on orders for the 1931 Year Book.
18. Presentation of special subjects for discussion Saturday morning (See By-Laws, Section 8 (f).)
19. Address: By a nationally prominent educator and executive, who has requested that his name be withheld until the time of the Conference.
20. Discussion: Opportunities for Co-operative Action: A first report prepared by the Information Service which

is designed to enable member fraternities through co-operative action to function more efficiently and economically. (Edward T. T. Williams, Cecil Page).

21. Report of the Committee on Resolutions (Albert S. Bard).
22. Report of the Committee on Financing the Information Service (Harold Riegelman).
23. Report of the Committee on Nominations (Charles W. Gerstenberg).
24. Election of Officers and three members of the Executive Committee (Subject to motion to suspend order of business as provided in By-laws, Section 5).
25. Adjournment for:

FRIDAY EVENING: The usual Conference Dinner will be omitted this year, so that the College Fraternity Editors Association and the Executive Secretaries Association may have ample opportunity for their meetings and dinners without encroaching upon the regular sessions of the Conference.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1931

26. Conference called to order at 9.30 A. M. (See note to order of business No. 1).
27. Roll call of members.
28. Announcements.
29. Report of National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council (Hugh Shields, President).
30. Special Topics:
 - a. "The Opportunity of the Tutor." Led by R. H. Jordan.
 - b. "A Need for a Constructive Policy for Publicity." Led by George Starr Lasher.
 - c. Any others suggested in accordance with By-laws, Section 8 (f).
31. Unfinished business.
32. New business.
33. Report of the Committee on Resolutions (Albert S. Bard).
34. Introduction of the new chairman.
35. Adjournment.

A motion to adopt the following rules will be entertained by the chair at the opening of the first session.

"The provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Conference shall govern the conduct of this Conference generally, and these rules of procedure shall be considered supplementary to and subject to interpretation by such provisions.

"Program and Discussion: The program as printed and distributed is adopted and shall be followed with such modifications as may be required by reason of absences, vacancies or other causes.

"The usual rules of parliamentary procedure shall control.

"Each speaker shall be limited to twenty minutes for the presentation of a formal paper. He shall be warned two minutes before the expiration of such period. The time of such speaker may be extended by unanimous consent of those present.

"In general discussion each speaker shall be limited to seven minutes, and such time shall not be extended. No person shall speak more than once during the same period of discussion until others desiring to speak have been given opportunity to do so.

"The receipt of reports made at this Conference by committees of the Conference shall not be considered as expressing the opinion of the Conference on the subject treated.

"Committees: The following committees shall be appointed:

- (a) A Committee of three on Credentials, to be appointed by the chairman, who shall designate the chairman of such committee.
- (b) A Committee of five on Resolutions, to be appointed by the chairman, who will designate the chairman of such committee.

"Resolutions: All resolutions involving an expression of opinion of the Conference shall be read to the Conference before submission to the committee, and shall be immediately referred, without debate.

"Voting Power: Voting power in this Conference upon any question shall be vested in the delegates of the constituent fraternities having full membership, but each such fraternity having full membership shall be entitled to but one vote. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed. The voting shall be by ayes and nays unless a roll call shall be demanded by at least three delegates from three different constituent fraternities."

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY EDITORS
ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS 1931

PRESIDENT

Leland F. Leland, *The Teke of Tau Kappa Epsilon*
405 Elm St., Menasha, Wis.

VICE-PRESIDENT

J. Harold Johnston, *Shield and Diamond, Pi Kappa Alpha*
24 W. 40th St., New York City

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Albert S. Tousley, *Delta Chi Quarterly*, 832 Grand St., Apt. B
St. Paul, Minn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Eric A. Dawson, *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Record*, 1856 Sheridan
Rd., Evanston, Ill.

Harold P. Davison, *The Unicorn, Theta Xi*
170 Landreth Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REGIONAL ADVISERS

Southern—H. B. Handy

Mid-Western—B. E. Thomas

Far Western—King Wilkin

**PROGRAM ANNUAL BANQUET
COLLEGE FRATERNITY EDITORS' ASSOCIATION
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931**

North Ball Room—New Yorker Hotel—6:30 o'clock

Presiding—Leland F. Leland, *President*

Speakers:

William L. Chenery, $\Phi\Delta\Theta$, Editor of *Colliers*.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, formerly Editor and Publisher of *The Beta Theta Pi*.

Alvan E. Duerr, $\Delta T\Delta$, Chairman Interfraternity Conference.

Fraternity Magazine Clinic,

Conducted by Cecil J. Wilkinson, $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$.

Reports of Committees.

Financial Reports.

Recommendations.

PROGRAM FOR MEETING ON SATURDAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Presiding, newly elected president of the Association.

Recommendations and Suggestions.

Announcement of new committees.

Shop Talk.

**THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY SECRETARIES'
ASSOCIATION**

OFFICERS 1931

CHAIRMAN

Arthur R. Priest
Oxford, Ohio

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Robert H. Hoge
801 Coal Exchange Bldg.
Huntington, West Va.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Myron T. Nailling
1104 Union Planters Bank Bldg.
Memphis, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Officers and

Bruce H. McIntosh
701 Circle Tower
Indianapolis, Indiana

Arthur G. Freeland
30 West 44th Street
New York, New York

FRATERNITIES REPRESENTED AND THEIR DESIGNATED DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES

The first three names under each fraternity are those of its delegates, the others being alternates

Acacia

Dr. Robert C. Lewis	4200 East 9th Ave., Denver, Colorado	National President	Yale	1909
Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw	Clark University, Worcester, Mass.	National Secretary	Univ. of Ill.	1913
W. R. Hockenberry	57 West Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.	National Treasurer	Univ. of Penn.	1914
C. D. Hunter	209 E. Sidney Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.			
David A. Embury	63 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	Nat. Judge Advocate	Cornell	1910

Alpha Chi Rho

Norman W. Harker	Mt. Holly, N. J.	President	Univ. of Penn.	1908
Wilbur M. Walden	15 E. 26 St., New York City	Sec'y-Treas.	Cornell	1911
Ronald O. Shrigley	Philadelphia	Councillor	Univ. of Penn.	1913
Elliott C. Logan	Bridgeport, Conn.	Councillor	Wesleyan	1918
Frederick W. Henderson		Chm., Arrears Comm.	Columbia	1921

Alpha Delta Phi

Henry C. White	15 William St., N. Y. C.	Chariman, Ex. Council	Yale	1891
Carl R. Ganter	475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.	Secretary Ex. Council	Kenyon	1899
James R. Knapp	30 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.	Treasurer, Ex. Council	Columbia	1900
S. Morgan Barber	12 E. 93rd St., N. Y. C.	Ex. Council	Cornell	1890
Willard L. Momsen	136 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.	Traveling Secretary	Wisconsin	1929

Alpha Epsilon Pi

Max S. Scheiber	522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	National Pres.	N. Y. U.	1918
Lester Harwood Block	233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Nat'l Vice-Pres.	Virginia	1927
J. George Greenberg	224 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.	Nat'l Secretary	Ga. Tech.	1924
Sigmund H. Steinberg	Bankers Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.	Nat'l Alumni Secretary	Penn.	1921

Alpha Gamma Rho

H. A. Stevenson	cr. MacMillan Co., New York, N. Y.	Past Grand Historian	Cornell	1919
H. E. Allanson	U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.	Past Grand President	Cornell	1917
Sleeter Bull	706 Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.	Grand Secretary	Ohio State	1910
S. K. Bjornson	844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.	Grand President	N. Dak. Agri. Col.	

Alpha Kappa Lambda (Junior)

Walter Wesman	109 North Wabash, Chicago, Ill.	Nat'l Treasurer	Illinois	1922
Clyde Campbell	195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Pres., N. Y. Alumni Ass'n	Kansas	1922

Alpha Kappa Pi (Junior)

Parke B. Fraim	54 Sidney Pl., Brooklyn, New York	Grand Pres.	Lehigh	1928
Adelbert W. Heinmiller	3000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.	Grand Sec'y	Coe	

Alpha Lambda Tau (Junior)

Harry R. Maugans	747 Hurts Bldg., Atlanta Ga.	Traveling Sec'y	Mercer	1927
William L. Nunn	27 Bank St., New York, N. Y.	Pres., N. Y. Alumni	Oglethorpe Univ.	1922

Alpha Phi Delta

Dr. Peter Sammartino	4130-69 St., Woodside, L. I.	Past. Pres.	C.C.N.Y.	1924
Dr. Sam Varco		Grand Delegate	Univ. of Buffalo	
Prof. Paul J. Salvatore	17 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	President	Columbia	1916

Alpha Sigma Phi

A. Vernon Bowen	270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Ex. Sec'y	Marietta	1927
Charles E. Hall	524 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y.	Former Ex. Sec'y	Columbia	1914
C. William Cleworth	McGraw-Hill Co., 8th Ave. at 42nd St., New York, N. Y.	Member G. P. C.	Illinois	1921
Robert L. Jagocki	99 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.	Member G. P. C.	Penn.	1916
Spencer E. Young	238 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.	Member G. P. C.	Cornell	
G. Blaine Darrah	26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Former Member G. P. C.	Columbia	

Alpha Tau Omega

Sidney B. Fithian	Room 568, Ins. Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	Chairman, High Council	Illinois	1899
Dean Thomas Arkle Clark	1110 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.	Educational Advisor	Illinois	1890
Stewart D. Daniels	604 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.	Exec. Secretary	Illinois	1921
Frank W. Scott	285 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.	Editor of Palm	Illinois	1901
Paul R. Hickok	106 Heller Parkway, Newark, N. J.	Worthy Grand Chaplain	Wooster	1895

Beta Kappa

Dr. Henry W. Church	Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.	Grand Arkon	Michigan	1908
Richard L. Duncan	Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio	Grand Scribe	Miami	1927
Clyde A. Lucky	6736 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grand Deputy Arkon	Virginia	1924
Ross L. Mooney	Lebanon, Ohio	Traveling Secretary	Miami	1929
Alfred E. Grant	126 Legion Way, Cranston, R. I.	Grand Chancellor	Tufts	

Beta Theta Pi

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson	Granville, Ohio	President	Denison	1882
Harold J. Bailly	32 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.	Gen'l Sec'y	Amherst	1908
Gordon S. Smyth	6334 Greene St., Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.	Trustee	Penn.	1918
George H. Bruce	509 W. 121 St., New York, N. Y.	Ex-Gen'l Sec'y	Centre	1899
Dr. John A. Blair	267 N. Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.	Ex-Trustee	Wabash	1893

Chi Phi

Ross M. Hoffman	258 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.	Editor-Chakett	Lafayette	1923
Rollo K. Blanchard	50 E. 42 St., New York, N. Y.	Zone Representative	Cornell	1910
P. G. Schiesswohl	208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.	Executive Sec'y	Illinois	1915
C. H. Bradley	N. W. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 225 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.	Sec'y N. Y. Alumni	Cornell	1910
A. H. Hutchinson	5701 S. Claremont Av., Chicago, Ill.	Grand Alpha	Cornell	1909

Chi Psi

A. S. Bard	25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.	Ex-President	Amherst	1888
W. B. Champlin	23 W. 76th St., New York, N. Y.	Ex-Visitor	California	1918
H. Seger Sliker	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Secretary	Michigan	1912

Delta Alpha Pi (Junior)

Stephen H. Fritchman	Box 81, Petersham, Mass.		Ohio Wesleyan	1924
Kenneth H. Campbell	143 Maple Ave., Patchogue, L. I.		N. Y. U.	1927
Charles C. Sutter	River Edge Manor, N. J.		N. Y. U.	1925
E. George Pappastratis	244 Spring St., New York City		N. Y. U.	1925

Delta Chi

John B. Harshman	503 U. B. Annex, Dayton, Ohio	President	Ohio State	1907
O. K. Patton	16 S. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa	Exec. Sec'y.	Iowa	1912
Dr. Charles W. Gerstenberg	70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Member Ex. Board	N. Y. U.	1904
H. V. McGurren	110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Past Pres.,		
		Member Ex. Board	Chi.-Kent	1910
C. S. DeRoin	cr. Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Treasurer	Kansas	1916

Delta Kappa Epsilon

Raymond W. Phelps	5 E. 51st St., New York City	President	Syracuse	1902
James A. Hawes	5 E. 51st St., New York City	Council Sec'y.	Yale	1894
William W. Elder	5 E. 51st St., New York City	Field Secretary	Williams	1908
Oswald C. Hering	10 W. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.	Ed. of Quarterly	Mass. Inst. Tech.	1897
Dr. W. S. Gregory	277 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.	Committee Chairman	C. C. N. Y.	1918

Delta Phi

Louis Rouillion	20 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Ex-Exec. Sec'y.	Cornell	1891
Arthur G. Freeland	30 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Exec. Sec'y.	Yale	1894
James D. Livingston	214 W. 11th St., N. Y. C.	Ex-President	Columbia	1880
F. Bradley Reynolds	225 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Treasurer	R. P. I.	1904
John Lowry	270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	President	N. Y. U.	1906
Edward T. T. Williams	247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	Vice-President	Brown	1917

Delta Psi

Frank Roberson	111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	H. S.	Univ. Miss.	1901
C. B. F. Brill	1 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	H. Fpdp.	Trinity	1919
Robert LeRoy	40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	H. D.	Columbia	1905

Delta Sigma Lambda (Junior)

John A. Ricker	127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Grand Secretary	Nebraska	1927
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Delta Sigma Phi

A. W. Defenderfer	310 Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.	Cumberland	1914
Hugh J. Ryan	Emory Hotel, Bradford, Pa.	Nat'l Editor	Pittsburgh	1916
Chas. A. Tonsor, Jr.	10 Westminster Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3rd V-P., Scholarship Of.	N. Y. U.	1903
Arthur Tienken	131 Varick St., New York, N. Y.		N. Y. U.	1914
Ernest C. Thompson	1792 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dist. Deputy		

Delta Tau Delta

Norman MacLeod	2020 Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	President	Pittsburgh	1917
A. Bruce Bielaski	85 John St., New York, N. Y.	Former Pres.	Geo. Washington	1904
Alvan E. Duerr	149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Former Pres.	Williams	1893
F. Darrell Moore	Box 892, Troy, N. Y.	President, Eastern Div.	Ohio	1916

Delta Upsilon

Clifford M. Swan	271 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Past President	Technology	1899
John D. Scott	285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Vice-President	Univ. of Chicago	1911
Bruce S. Gramley	50 Church St., New York, N. Y.	Secretary	Penn. State	1908
Warren C. DuBois	285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Chm., Board of Directors	Hamilton	1912
Markley Frankham	4 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y.		Ohio State	1921

Kappa Alpha Order

H. B. Handy	P. O. Box 1296, Richmond, Va.	Editor of Journal	Richmond	1906
Paul Speake	21 North Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	Travelling Sec'y	Univ. of Alabama	1927
H. J. Mikell	108 E. 17th St., Atlanta, Ga.	Knight Commander	Univ. of South	1895

Kappa Alpha Society

James E. Brooks	40 Wildwood Terrace, Glen Ridge, N. J.	Pres. of Exec. Council	Lehigh	1895
Herbert L. Gutterson	36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Member of Exec. Council	Williams	1904
Clarence E. West	522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Sec'y of Exec. Council	Williams	1903
Oliver B. Capen	66 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	Former Pres. Exec. Council	Hobart	1902
Samuel McC. Cavert	105 East 22nd St., New York City	Member of Exec. Council	Union	1910

Kappa Delta Rho

Neil M. Willard	73 Forest Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	Grand Consul	Cornell	1918
R. M. Savage	57 Court St., Middlebury, Vt.	Grand Praetor	Middlebury	1924
George E. Shaw	149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Grand Emptor	Middlebury	1910
Weldon Powell	234 Phleps Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.	Grand Quaeator	Illinois	1922
Carlos G. Fuller	1350 University Ave., New York, N. Y.	Grand Tribune	Colgate	1920

Kappa Nu

Garson Meyer	33 Tyler St., Rochester N. Y.	National President	Cornell	1919
Saul Goldstein	New York City	Executive Comm.	Univ. of Alabama	1925
Dr. Samuel Schechter	New York City	Chm., Nat'l Comm.	Univ. of Chicago	1925
Albert G. Katz	New York City		N. Y. U.	1929

Kappa Sigma

Oliver J. Decker	Williamsport, Pa.	Worthy Grand Master	Bucknell	1900
Dr. J. S. Ferguson	Malba, L. I.	Past W. G. M.	Maine	1892
W. W. Wyckoff	72 & Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Past W. G. M.	Brown	1902
Frank C. Ferguson	25-19 Ditmars Blvd., Astoria, L. I.	Editor, Alumnus Adviser	Maine	1918
Sylvester Meyer	34-31 73rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.		N. Y. U.	1928

Lambda Chi Alpha

John E. Mason	251 S. 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	President	Univ. of Penn.	1913
E. J. C. Fischer	cr. Ice Cream Trade Journal, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.			
Noel Sargent	11 W. 42 St., New York, N. Y.	Past Pres.	Cornell	1910
Lloyd D. Claycombe	542 Consolidated Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	Chm., Bd. of Publications	Univ. of Washington	1915
Bruce H. McIntosh	701 Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind.	Chancellor	Indiana Univ.	1914
		Administrative Sec'y	DePauw	1916

Omicron Alpha Tau (Junior)

Phi Alpha

Maurice Levitan	3044 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	National President	Univ. of Penn.	1925
Alexander Goodman	110 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.	Administrative Sec'y	Univ. of Maryland	1922
Emanuel Emroch	1725 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.	Editor-in-Chief	Univ. of Richmond	1928
Irving Cohen	225 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.	Past Nat'l Pres.	N. Y. U.	1925
Reuben Schmidt	535 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Past Nat'l Pres.	Geo. Wash. Univ.	1918

Phi Beta Delta

Dr. William Biederman	67 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Past Nat'l Pres.	Cornell	1916
Isaac Mark, Jr.	41 West 86th St., New York, N. Y.	National Pres.	M. I. T.	1922
Leonard Jacobs	25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.	Delegate	C. C. N. Y.	1924
Morris H. Klegerman	50 Church St., New York, N. Y.	Editor, The Tripod	M. I. T.	1928
George Shapiro	305 E. 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.		N. Y. U.	1920

Phi Delta Theta

Judge Wm. R. Bayes	41 Broad St., New York, N. Y.	Treasurer	Ohio Wesleyan	1901
George Banta, Jr.	Menasha, Wis.	Reporter of Gen. Council	Wabash	1914
Arthur R. Priest	Oxford, Ohio	Exec. Secretary	DePauw	1891
John B. Ballou	200 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Past Treasurer	Wooster	1897
Frank J. R. Mitchell	178 E. 70th St., New York, N. Y.	Past President	Northwestern	1896

Phi Epsilon Pi

Louis M. Fushan	B. F. Jones Law Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grand Superior	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1923
Jesse Acker	1501 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Grand Vice-Superior	Columbia	1912
Emanuel W. Wirkman	520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.	Grand Treasurer	Univ. of Penn.	1918
Edward Davis	No. American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	Editor—Member of Grand Council	Univ. of Penn.	1918
Charles H. Fleishman	520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.	Grand Secretary	Univ. of Penn.	1927

Phi Gamma Delta

Orion H. Cheney	33 Fenimore Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.	Former President	N. Y. University	1897
Cecil J. Wilkinson	810-18 St., Washington, D. C.	Exec. Sec'y & Editor	Ohio Wesleyan	1917
Robert S. Binkerd	50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.		Yale	1904
William F. Chamberlin	60 John St., New York, N. Y.	Historian	Denison	1893
Eugen Andres	810 18th St., Washington, D. C.	Field-Secretary	Dartmouth	1928

Phi Kappa

J. T. Vollbrecht	237 Roosevelt Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	Supreme President	Univ. Cincinnati	1924
T. J. Killian	Lake Sunapee Summer School, Blodgett Landing, N. H.	Supreme 1st Vice-Pres.	Mass. Inst. Tech.	1925
H. W. Seikel	Seikel Bldg., Dover, Ohio	Supreme Sec. & Treas.	Ohio State Univ.	1925
W. O. Rettig, II	4400 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Supreme Historian	Penn. State College	1923
A. G. Winkler	Heating Journals, Inc., 167 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Supreme 2nd Vice-Pres.	Univ. Mo.	1926

Phi Kappa Psi

Edward M. Bassett	1608 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	President	Swarthmore	1905
C. F. Williams	1940 E. 6th St., Cleveland, O.	Secretary	Illinois	1910
John L. Porter	1409 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Delegate	Allegheny	1890
Cecil Page	New York City	Alternate	Chicago	1898
Harry S. Gorgas	New York City	Alternate	Chicago	1916
William A. Staats	New York City	Alternate	Columbia	1918

Phi Kappa Sigma

Robert J. Pilgram	653 State St., Lancaster, Pa.	Editor, Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter	Franklin & Marshall	1898
Myron T. Nailling	1104 Union Planters Bk. Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.	Traveling Sec.	Vanderbilt Univ.	1920
Clare M. Torrey	104 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.	Grand Theta	Univ. of California	1913
William H. Hulick	P. O. Box 97, Bedford Village, N. Y.		Lafayette	1873
Joseph F. Stier	11 Broadway, New York City		Lafayette	1880

Phi Kappa Tau

W. Massey Foley	466 Baldwin Road, Maplewood, N. J.	Grand President	Miami Univ.	1920
Richard J. Young	Oxford, Ohio	Grand Sec'y-Treas.	Miami Univ.	1928
Leonard M. Utz	Box 125, Kennett Square, Pa.	Grand Councilor	Muhlenberg	1919
E. E. Brannon	Oxford, Ohio	Past Grand Pres.	Miami Univ.	
William Smiley	Athens, Ohio		Ohio Univ.	

Phi Lambda Theta (Junior)

Karl E. Weise	1128 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sec'y-Treas.	Penn. State	1926
Howard Koyen	Lewisburg, Pa.		Bucknell	1927

Phi Mu Delta

Dr. Maurice Bond	104 Maple St., Ithaca, N. Y.	Ex-Pres.	Univ. of Vt.	1920
Lloyd K. Miller	140 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Treas.	Univ. of Ill.	1925
Richard Lassiter	261 Edgecombe Ave., New York City	Alumni Secy.	Mass. Inst. Tech.	1924
Ralph Spalding	184 Brimfield Ave., Wethersfield, Conn.	Editor	Univ. of Vt.	1923
Paul Hoover	Gettysburg Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.	Eastern Extension Secy.	Susquehanna Univ.	1925

Phi Pi Phi

Fred M. Clark	Chicago, Ill.	President	Chicago Kent	1911
A. C. Van Zandt	160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	Sec'y-Treas.	Illinois	1912
Claude W. Edgett	31 Washington St., Carbondale, Pa.	Dist. Inspector	Penn. State	1917
Stone J. Crane	Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. Inspector	Univ. of California	1924

Phi Sigma Delta

Benj. A. Etlar	111 W. 46th St., New York City	President	Cornell	1914
Benjamin Potar	111 W. 46th St., New York City	Exec. Secretary	Cornell	
Melvin L. Levi	115 W. 40th St., New York City	Treasurer	Penn. State	1919
Felis M. Rosenstock	475 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Member Exec. Council	Columbia	
Dr. Saul Freedman	515 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.	Chair. Int. Expansion Com.		

Phi Sigma Kappa

Horace R. Barnes	928 Virginia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.	President	Univ. of Penn.	1911
Alvin T. Burrows	Urbana, Ill.	Editor	Geo. Washington	1903
John H. Marchmont	4 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.	Vice-Pres.	Columbia Univ.	1910
Ralph J. Watts	742 E. John St., Appleton, Wis.	Secy.-Treas.	Mass. Agri. College	1907

Pi Kappa Alpha

J. Harold Johnston	24 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.	Grand Secretary	Rutgers	1920
J. Lorton Francis	195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Former Grand Sec'y.	Syracuse	1913
S. Roy Smith	101 Fairview Ave., South Orange, N. J.	District Princes	Rutgers	1912
K. D. Pulcipher	1587 Broad St. Station Bldg., Phila., Pa.	Grand Editor	Illinois	1918
F. M. Pratt	8 E. 13 St., New York, N. Y.	President, N. Y.		
		Alumnus Chapter	Syracuse	1922

Pi Kappa Phi

H. D. Leake	Box 382, Evanston, Ill.	Exec. Secretary	W. & L.	1924
A. W. Meisel	140 Liberty St., New York City	Supreme Chancellor	Brooklyn Poly.	1902
W. J. Berry	Box 777, Old Greenwich, Conn.		Brooklyn Poly.	1903
K. C. Lauter	171 W. 12th St., N. Y. City		Cornell	1920
A. P. Wagener	Williamsburg, Va.	Supreme Archon	Charleston	1906

Pi Lambda Phi

Jerome Alexander	50 E. 41st St., New York City	Supreme Rex	Columbia	1896
Louis J. Platt	National Newark Bldg., Newark, N. J.	Chairman End. Fund	Stevens	1911
Jay B. Van Veen	140 W. 42nd St., New York City	Supreme Archon	N. Y. U.	1922
Robert H. Rosenthal	New York City		N. Y. U.	1923

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Eric A. Dawson	Box 286, Evanston, Ill.	Em. Supreme Recorder	Univ. of Miss.	1908
A. K. Nippert	1201 Keith Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio	Em. Supreme Archon	Univ. of Conn.	1894
George D. Kimball	Denver, Colo.	Em. Supreme Warden	Univ. of Denver	1895
Philip H. Senior	New York City	Board of Trustees	Univ. of Penn.	1905
Elmer B. Sanford	New York City	Board of Trustees	Univ. of Mich.	1903

Sigma Alpha Mu

Benjamin P. Goldman	Hotel Lincoln, New York City	National President	Cornell	1914
Samuel Rabin	Hotel Lincoln, New York City	Vice-President	Cornell	1926
Felix J. Jager	Hotel Lincoln, New York City	National Secretary	Rutgers	1927
Harold E. Katz	Hotel Lincoln, New York City	Regional Advisor	Penn.	1929

Sigma Chi

Dr. Joseph C. Nate	14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Grand Tribune	Ill. Wesleyan	1890
C. W. Cleveland	14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Grand Historian	Univ. of Ill.	1920
G. D. Luther	14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Grand Editor	Penn. State College	1907
Thomas J. Mangan	49 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y.	Executive Sec'y	Bucknell Univ.	1919
Thomas M. Taylor	cr. Eastman Kodak, Rochester, N. Y.	Grand Praetor	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	1922

Sigma Delta Rho (Junior)

W. B. Hopper	5144 Montgomery Rd., Norwood, Ohio	Exec. Sec'y & Editor of The Griffin	Miami Univ.	1925
Edmund L. Gaumer	1229 Stanton Blvd., Steubenville, O.	Member of Board of Trust. & 1st Vice-Pres.	Ohio State	1926

Sigma Lambda Pi (Junior)

Walter Levy, M. D.	10 Post Avenue, New York City	Grand Exalted Solon	N. Y. U.	1922
Daniel Eberstein	165 Broadway, New York City		Fordham Univ.	1924

Sigma Mu Sigma (Junior)

Orville R. Nichols	2933 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.	Most Honorable Doctor	Univ. of Ill.	1925
Almond Fairfield	Joliet Junior High School, Joliet, Ill.	Nat'l Registrar	Tri State	1917
Chas. H. Barclay	201 State House Annex, Indianapolis, Ind.	Editor of Magazine	Univ. of Mich.	1921

Sigma Nu

Otto K. Grau	1207 De Young Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.	Regent	Stanford	
Malcolm C. Sewell	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	Gen'l Secy.	Kansas State College	
George A. Smith	149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Trustee	Purdue	1902
Charles Edward Thomas	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	Editor	Sewanee	1927

Sigma Phi

Fred B. Wright	195 Broadway, New York City	Chairman	Vermont	1905
Floyd W. Mundy	61 Broadway, New York City	Treasurer	Cornell	1899
Arthur B. King	274 Madison Ave., New York City	Secretary	Williams	1908
Philip J. Ross	654 Madison Ave., New York City		Vermont	1895
Harry C. Bates	1 Madison Ave., New York City		Hamilton	1912

Sigma Phi Epsilon

Wm. L. Phillips	518 W. Franklin, Richmond, Va.	Grand Secretary	Univ. of Richmond	1903
F. James Barnes	W. & L. University, Lexington, Va.	Editor S.P.E. Journal	Wm. & Mary	
L. M. Burkholder	518 W. Franklin, Richmond, Va.	Traveling Secretary	Harvard	1929
R. W. Cook	518 W. Franklin, Richmond, Va.	Special Office Repres.	Penn. State	1930
Robt. W. Kelly	1539 E. 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.		Ohio State Univ.	1931
			N. Y. Univ.	1929

Sigma Phi Sigma

C. R. Anderson	606B East Green St., Champaign, Ill.	Grand Editor	Univ. of Ill.	1920
E. A. Norton	606B East Green St., Champaign, Ill.	Grand Rec. Custodian	Univ. of Ill.	1919
Steele Mitchell	25 Broad St., Rm. 901, New York City	Grand Advisor	Univ. of Calif.	1919
Wm. N. Ludwig	103 S. 27th St., Camp Hill, Pa.	Grand Vice Potentate	Univ. of Penn.	1918
E. H. Stevens	324 Chimes Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.	Grand Advisor	Cornell	1913

Sigma Pi

Dr. Oscar E. Gerney	Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.	Grand Second Counselor (V.P.)	Temple	
Harold Jacobsen	1137 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.	Exec. Secretary	Kenyon	1924
Rev. Herman S. Sidener	2585 Euclid Heights Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio	Past Grand Sage	Kenyon	1921
Russell Conwell Cooney	Com'l Tr. Bldg., 16 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.			
Jonathan B. Hillegass	405 Norristown-Penn. Trust Bldg., Norristown, Pa.	Archon of Alpha Prov.	Temple	
		Grand First Counselor	Franklin & Marshall	1920

Sigma Tau Phi (Junior)

Tau Delta Phi

M. H. Blinken	521 Fifth Ave., New York City	Grand Consul	N. Y. U.	1921
Herbert K. Baskin	76 William St., New York City	Grand Vice-Consul	Univ. of Penn.	1928
Albert Cornhall	40 Worth St., New York City	Past Grand Consul	C. C. N. Y.	1920
Irving H. Jurov	340 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Grand Scribe	Harvard	1929
Herbert F. Simons	1545 Pratt Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Editor of Pyramid	Northwestern	1928

Tau Epsilon Phi

Alfred J. Kleinberger	618 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	Tribune	Cornell	1925
Irving Golembe	618 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	Quaestor	Columbia	1923
George H. Bernstein	618 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	Editor	Columbia	1922
Nathaniel W. Gold	618 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	Asst. Tribune	Fordham	1928
Howard Simon	618 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	Nat'l Auditor	Cornell	1928

Tau Kappa Epsilon

Harrold P. Flint	Fabri Bld'g, Lombard, Ill.		Illinois Wesleyan	1912
Leland F. Leland			Univ. of Minn	1923
F. Dean McCluskey			Chicago	1922

Theta Chi

Geo. Starr Lasher	Athens, Ohio	National President	Univ. of Mich.	1911
Theodore Christianson	4032 Garfield Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.	Nat'l Vice-Pres.	Univ. of Minn.	1906
Frederick W. Ladue	2116 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nat'l Secretary	Colgate Univ.	1912
Geo. V. Catuna	95 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nat'l Treasurer	Rensselaer P. I.	1913
Wm. W. Drummey	80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	Pres., Nat'l Bd. of Trus.	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	1916

Theta Delta Chi

Edward S. Griffing	155 East 44th St., New York City	Exec. Secretary	Harvard	1889
Norman Hackett	30 West 52nd St., New York City	Traveling Sec'y	Michigan	1898
Peter W. Dawson	30 West 52nd St., New York City	Editor of Shield	Michigan	1920
John F. Tim	Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pres. of the Grand Lodge	Lafayette	1901
William F. Love	417 Westminster Rd., Rochester, N. Y.	Former Pres. of Gr. Lodge	Rochester	1903

Theta Kappa Nu

LeRoy A. Wilson	Fair Lawn, N. J.	Grand Archon	Rose Poly. Inst.	1922
Donald F. Lybarger	Engineers' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio	Exec. Sec'y	Gettysburg	1919
Dean Winslow S. Anderson	Winter Park, Fla	Grand Treas.	Bates	1921
Bruce L. Christ	Pine Grove Pa.	Province Archon	Gettysburg	1919
Elles N. Derby	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Chapter Advisor	Brooklyn Polytech.	1926

Theta Kappa Phi (Junior)

D. R. Metzger	83 S. High St., Columbus, Ohio	Nat'l Sec.-Treas.		
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Theta Upsilon Omega

S. W. McGinness	3106 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Arch Master	Westminster	1901
Martin E. Jansson	3973 Gosman Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.	Editor	Illinois	1923
J. N. Danehower	7328 Briar Road, Philadelphia, Pa.	Exec. Sec'y	Temple	1922
R. F. Dirkes	45 Alsop St., Jamaica, L. I.	Arch Councilor	Stevens	1920
Alvin H. Johnson	12 Parcot Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.		Stevens	1921

Theta Xi

E. P. Hamilton	440 Fourth Ave., New York City	President	Rensselaer	1907
H. P. Davison	1708 Landreth Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	Exec. Sec'y	Wash. Univ. St. Louis	1924
C. E. Selsam	1708 Landreth Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	Field Sec'y	Carnegie	1931
L. J. Perrottet	Fuel Oil Journal, 417 Madison Ave., N. Y. City	Ex-Field Sec'y	Illinois	1930
C. H. Sherwood	50a Locust Hill Garden Apts, Yonkers, N.Y.		Cornell	

Zeta Beta Tau

Harold Riegelman	Graybar Bldg., New York, N. Y.	Past Nat'l Pres.	Cornell	1913
Judge William S. Evans	551 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Nat'l President	C. C. N. Y.	1906
Lee Dover	551 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Gen'l Sec'y & Editor	So. Calif.	1922
S. Arthur Glickstein	551 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Member Sup. Council	Wash. & Lee	1924
Sidney Kaplan	551 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Member Nat'l Committees	C. C. N. Y.	1909

Zeta Psi

H. A. Tuttle	31 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.	Vice-President	Tufts	1891
W. L. Butcher	31 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.	Secretary	Williams	1928
E. G. Hapgood	31 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.	Ass't Secretary	Brown	1931

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Acker, Jesse	Phi Epsilon Pi	Columbia	'12
Alexander, Jerome	Pi Lambda Phi	Columbia	'96
Allanson, H. E.	Alpha Gamma Rho	Cornell	'17
Anderson, C. R.	Sigma Phi Sigma	Univ. of Illinois	'20
Anderson, Dean Winslow S.	Theta Kappa Nu	Bates	'21
Andres, Eugen	Phi Gamma Delta	Dartmouth	'28
Baily, Harold J.	Beta Theta Pi	Amherst	'08
Ballou, John B.	Phi Delta Theta	Wooster	'97
Banta, George, Jr.	Phi Delta Theta	Wabash	'14
Barber, S. Morgan	Alpha Delta Phi	Cornell	'90
Barclay, Chas. H.	Sigma Mu Sigma		
Bard, A. S.	Chi Psi	Amherst	'88
Barnes, F. James	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Wm. & Mary	'29
Barnes, Horace R.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Univ. of Penn.	'11
Baskin, Herbert K.	Tau Delta Phi	Univ. of Penn.	'28
Bassett, Edward M.	Phi Kappa Psi	Swarthmore	'05
Bates, Harry C.	Sigma Phi Society	Hamilton	'12
Bayes, Judge Wm. R.	Phi Delta Theta	Ohio Wesleyan	'01
Bernstein, George H.	Tau Epsilon Phi	Columbia	'22
Berry, W. J.	Pi Kappa Phi	Brooklyn Poly.	'03
Biederman, Dr. William	Phi Beta Delta	Cornell	'16
Bielaski, A. Bruce	Delta Tau Delta	George Washington	'04
Binkerd, Robert S.	Phi Gamma Delta	Yale	'04
Bjornson, S. K.	Alpha Gamma Rho	N. Dakota Agr. Col.	
Blair, Dr. John A.	Beta Theta Pi	Wabash	'93
Blanchard, Rollo K.	Chi Phi	Cornell	'10
Blinken, M. H.	Tau Delta Phi	N. Y. University	'21
Block, Lester Harwood	Alpha Epsilon Pi	Univ. of Virginia	'27
Bond, Dr. Maurice	Phi Mu Delta	Univ. of Vermont	'20
Bowen, A. Vernon	Alpha Sigma Phi	Marietta	'27
Bradley, C. H.	Chi Phi	Cornell	
Brandon, E. E.	Phi Kappa Tau	Miami University	
Brill, C. B. F.	Delta Psi	Trinity	'19
Brooks, James E.	Kappa Alpha Society	Lehigh	'95
Bruce, George H.	Beta Theta Pi	Centre	'99
Bull, Sleeter	Alpha Gamma Rho	Ohio State	'10
Burkholder, L. M.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Penn. State	'30
Burrows, Alvin T.	Phi Sigma Kappa	George Washington	'03
Butcher, W. L.	Zeta Psi	Williams	'28
Cambell, Clyde	Alpha Kappa Lambda	Kansas	'22
Campbell, Kenneth H.	Delta Alpha Pi	N. Y. University	'27
Capen, Oliver B.	Kappa Alpha Society	Hobart	'02
Catuna, Geo. V.	Theta Chi	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	'13
Cavert, Samuel McC.	Kappa Alpha Society	Union	'10
Chamberlin, William F.	Phi Gamma Delta	Denison	'93
Champlin, W. B.	Chi Psi	California	'18
Cheney, Orion H.	Phi Gamma Delta	N. Y. Univ.	'97
Christ, Bruce L.	Theta Kappa Nu	Gettysburg	'19
Christianson, Theodore	Theta Chi	Univ. of Minn.	'06
Church, Dr. Henry W.	Beta Kappa	Michigan	'08
Clark, Fred M.	Phi Pi Phi	Chicago Kent	'11
Clark, Thomas Arkle	Alpha Tau Omega	Univ. of Illinois	'90
Claycombe, Lloyd D.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Indiana Univ.	'14

Cleveland, C. W.	Sigma Chi	Univ. of Illinois	'20
Cleworth, C. William	Alpha Sigma Phi	Univ. of Illinois	'21
Cohen, Irving	Phi Alpha	N. Y. University	'25
Cook, R. W.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Ohio State Univ.	'31
Cooney, Russell C.	Sigma Pi	Temple	
Cornhall, Albert	Tau Delta Phi	C. C. N. Y.	'20
Crane, Stone J.	Phi Pi Phi	Univ. of California	'24
Danehower, J. N.	Theta Upsilon Omega	Temple	'22
Daniels, Stewart D.	Alpha Tau Omega	Univ. of Illinois	'21
Darrah, G. Blaine	Alpha Sigma Phi	Columbia	
Davis, Edward	Phi Epsilon Pi	Univ. of Penn.	'18
Davison, H. P.	Theta Xi	Wash. Univ. St. Louis	'24
Dawson, Eric A.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Univ. of Miss.	'08
Dawson, Peter W.	Theta Delta Chi	Univ. of Michigan	'20
Decker, Oliver J.	Kappa Sigma	Bucknell	'00
Defenderfer, A. W.	Delta Sigma Phi	Cumberland	'14
Derby, Elles N.	Theta Kappa Nu	Brooklyn Poly. Inst.	'26
DeRoin, C. S.	Delta Chi	Kansas	'16
Dirkes, R. F.	Theta Upsilon Omega	Stevens Inst.	'20
Dover, Lee	Zeta Beta Tau	Southern California	'22
Drummev, Wm. W.	Theta Chi	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	'16
DuBois, Warren C.	Delta Upsilon	Hamilton	'12
Duerr, Alvan E.	Delta Tau Delta	Williams	'93
Duncan, Richard L.	Beta Kappa	Miami	'27
Eberstein, Daniel	Sigma Lambda Pi	Fordham Univ.	'24
Edgett, Claude W.	Phi Pi Phi	Penn. State	'17
Ekblaw, Dr. W. Elmer	Acacia	Univ. of Illinois	'13
Elder, William W.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Williams	'08
Embury, David A.	Acacia	Cornell	'10
Emroch, Emanuel	Phi Alpha	Univ. of Richmond	'28
Etler, Benj. A.	Phi Sigma Delta	Cornell	'14
Evans, Judge William S.	Zeta Beta Tau	C. C. N. Y.	'06
Fairfield, Almond	Sigma Mu Sigma	Tri State	'17
		Univ. of Mich.	'21
Ferguson, Frank C.	Kappa Sigma	Univ. of Maine	'18
Ferguson, Dr. J. S.	Kappa Sigma	Univ. of Maine	'92
Fisher, E. J. C.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Cornell	'10
Fithian, Sidney B.	Alpha Tau Omega	Univ. of Illinois	'99
Fleishman, Charles H.	Phi Epsilon Pi	Univ. of Penn.	'27
Flint, Harold P.	Tau Kappa Epsilon	Illinois Wesleyan	'12
Foley, W. Massey	Phi Kappa Tau	Miami Univ.	'20
Fraim, Parke B.	Alpha Kappa Pi	Lehigh	
Francis, J. Lorton	Pi Kappa Alpha	Syracuse	'13
Frankham, Markley	Delta Upsilon	Ohio State	'21
Freedman, Dr. Saul	Phi Sigma Delta		
Freeland, Arthur G.	Delta Phi	Yale	'94
Fritchman, Stephen H.	Delta Alpha Pi	Ohio Wesleyan	'24
Fuller, Carlos G.	Kappa Del a Rho	Colgate	'20
Fushan, Louis M.	Phi Epsilon Pi	Univ. of Pittsburgh	'23
Ganter, Carl R.	Alpha Delta Phi	Kenyon	'99
Gaumer, Edmund L.	Sigma Delta Rho	Ohio State	'26
Gerney, Dr. Oscar E.	Sigma Pi	Temple	
Gerstenberg, Dr. C. W.	Delta Chi	N. Y. University	'04
Glickstein, S. Arthur	Zeta Beta Tau	Washington & Lee	'24
Gold, Nathaniel W.	Tau Epsilon Phi	Fordham Univ.	'28
Goldman, Benjamin P.	Sigma Alpha Mu	Cornell	'14
Goldstein, Saul	Kappa Nu	Univ. of Alabama	'25
Golembe, Irving	Tau Epsilon Phi	Columbia	'23

Goodman, Alexander	Phi Alpha	Univ. of Maryland	'22
Gorgas, Harry S.	Phi Kappa Psi	Univ. of Chicago	'16
Gramley, Bruce S.	Delta Upsilon	Penn. State	'08
Grant, Alfred E.	Beta Kappa	Tufts	
Grau, Otto K.	Sigma Nu	Leland Stanford Un.	
Greenberg, J. George	Alpha Epsilon Pi	Georgia Tech.	'24
Gregory, Dr. W. S.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	C. C. N. Y.	'18
Griffing, Edward S.	Theta Delta Chi	Harvard	'89
Gutterson, Herbert L.	Kappa Alpha Society	Williams	'04
Hackett, Norman	Theta Delta Chi	Univ. of Michigan	'98
Hall, Charles E.	Alpha Sigma Phi	Columbia	'14
Hamilton, E. P.	Theta Xi	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	'07
Handy, H. B.	Kappa Alpha	Univ. of Richmond	'06
Hapgood, E. G.	Zeta Psi	Brown	'31
Harker, Norman W.	Alpha Chi Rho	Univ. of Penn.	'08
Harshman, John B.	Delta Chi	Ohio State	'07
Hawes, James A.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale	'94
Heinmiller, Adelbert W.	Alpha Kappa Pi	Coe	'28
Henderson, Frederick W.	Alpha Chi Rho	Columbia	'21
Hering, Oswald C.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Mass. Inst. Tech.	'97
Hickok, Paul R.	Alpha Tau Omega	Wooster	'95
Hillegass, Jonathan B.	Sigma Pi	Franklin & Marshall	'20
Hockenberry, W. R.	Acacia	Univ. of Penn.	'14
Hoffman, Ross M.	Chi Phi	Lafayette	'23
Hoover, Paul	Phi Mu Delta	Susquehanna Univ.	'25
Hopper, W. B.	Sigma Delta Rho	Miami Univ.	'25
Hulick, William H.	Phi Kappa Sigma	Lafayette	'73
Hunter, C. D.	Acacia		
Hutchinson, A. H.	Chi Phi	Cornell	'09
Jacobs, Leonard	Phi Beta Delta	C. C. N. Y.	'24
Jacobsen, Harold	Sigma Pi	Kenyon	'24
Jager, Felix J.	Sigma Alpha Mu	Rutgers	'27
Jagocki, Robert L.	Alpha Sigma Phi	Penna.	'16
Jansson, Martin E.	Theta Upsilon Omega	Univ. of Illinois	'23
Johnson, Alvin H.	Theta Upsilon Omega	Stevens Inst.	'21
Johnston, J. Harold	Pi Kappa Alpha	Rutgers	'20
Jurow, Irving H.	Tau Delta Phi	Harvard	'29
Kaplan, Sidney	Zeta Beta Tau	C. C. N. Y.	'09
Katz, Albert G.	Kappa Nu	New York Univ.	'29
Katz, Harold E.	Sigma Alpha Mu	Univ. of Penn.	'29
Kelly, Robt. W.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	N. Y. Univ.	'29
Killian, T. J.	Phi Kappa	Mass. Inst. Tech.	'25
Kimball, George D.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Univ. of Denver	'95
King, Arthur B.	Sigma Phi Society	Williams	'08
Klegerman, Morris H.	Phi Beta Delta	M. I. T.	'28
Kleinberger, Alfred J.	Tau Epsilon Phi	Cornell	'25
Knapp, James R.	Alpha Delta Phi	Columbia	'00
Koyen, Howard	Phi Lambda Theta	Bucknell	'27
Ladue, Frederick W.	Theta Chi	Colgate Univ.	'12
Lasher, Geo. Starr	Theta Chi	Univ. of Mich.	'11
Lassiter, Richard	Phi Mu Delta	Mass. Inst. Tech.	'24
Lauter, K. C.	Pi Kappa Phi	Cornell	'20
Leake, H. D.	Pi Kappa Phi	Washington & Lee	'24
Leland, Leland F.	Tau Kappa Epsilon	Univ. of Minn.	'23
LeRoy, Robert	Delta Psi	Columbia	'05
Levi, Melvin L.	Phi Sigma Delta	Univ. of Penn.	
Levitan, Maurice	Phi Alpha	Univ. of Penn.	'25
Levy, Walter, M. D.	Sigma Lambda Pi	N. Y. University	'22
Lewis, Dr. Robert C.	Acacia	Yale	'09

Livingston, James D.	Delta Phi	Columbia	'80
Logan, Elliott C.	Alpha Chi Rho	Wesleyan	'18
Love, William F.	Theta Delta Chi	Univ. of Rochester	'03
Lowry, John	Delta Phi	N. Y. University	'06
Lucky, Clyde A.	Beta Kappa	Univ. of Virginia	'24
Ludwig, Wm. N.	Sigma Phi Sigma	Univ. of Penn.	'18
Luther, G. D.	Sigma Chi	Penn. State	'07
Lybarger, Donald F.	Theta Kappa Nu	Gettysburg	'19
MacLeod, Norman	Delta Tau Delta	Univ. of Pittsburgh	'17
Mangan, Thomas I.	Sigma Chi	Bucknell Univ.	'19
Marchmont, John H.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Columbia Univ.	'10
Mark, Isaac, Jr.	Phi Beta Delta	M. I. T.	'22
Marsicano, Benjamin	Alpha Phi Delta	N. Y. Univ.	
Mason, John E.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Univ. of Penn.	'13
Maugans, Harry R.	Alpha Lambda Tau	Mercer Univ.	'27
McIntosh, Bruce H.	Lambda Chi Alpha	DePauw	'16
McGinness, S. W.	Theta Upsilon Omega	Westminster	'01
McGurren, H. V.	Delta Chi	Chicago-Kent	'10
Meisel, A. W.	Pi Kappa Phi	Brooklyn Poly.	'02
Metzger, D. R.	Theta Kappa Phi		
Meyer, Garson	Kappa Nu	Cornell	'19
Meyer, Sylvester	Kappa Sigma	N. Y. University	'28
Mikell, Bishop H. J.	Kappa Alpha Order	Univ. of the South	'95
Miller, Lloyd K.	Phi Mu Delta	Univ. of Illinois	'25
Mitchell, Frank J. R.	Phi Delta Theta	Northwestern Univ.	'96
Mitchell, Steele	Sigma Phi Sigma	Univ. of California	'19
Momsen, Willard L.	Alpha Delta Phi	Univ. of Wisconsin	'29
Mooney, Ross L.	Beta Kappa	Miami Univ.	'29
Moore, F. Darrell	Delta Tau Delta	Ohio	'16
Mundy, Floyd W.	Sigma Phi Society	Cornell	'99
Nailling, Myron T.	Phi Kappa Sigma	Vandervilt Univ.	'20
Nate, Dr. Joseph C.	Sigma Chi	Illinois Wesleyan	'90
Nichols, Orville R.	Sigma Mu Sigma	Univ. of Illinois	'25
Nippert, A. K.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Univ. of Cincinnati	'94
Norton, E. A.	Sigma Phi Sigma	Univ. of Illinois	'19
Nunn, William L.	Alpha Lambda Tau	Oglethorpe Univ.	'22
Page, Cecil	Phi Kappa Psi	Chicago	'98
Pappastratis, E. George	Delta Alpha Pi	N. Y. University	'25
Patton, O. K.	Delta Chi	Iowa	'12
Perrottet, L. J.	Theta Xi	Illinois	'30
Phelps, Raymond W.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Syracuse	'02
Phillips, Wm. L.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Univ. of Richmond	'03
Pilgram, Robert J.	Phi Kappa Sigma	Franklin & Marshall	'98
Platt, Louis J.	Pi Lambda Phi	Stevens	'11
Porter, John L.	Phi Kappa Psi	Allegheny	'90
Potar, Benjamin	Phi Sigma Delta	Cornell	
Powell, Weldon	Kappa Delta Rho	Univ. of Illinois	'22
Pratt, F. M.	Pi Kappa Alpha	Syracuse Univ.	'22
Priest, Arthur R.	Phi Delta Theta	DePauw	'91
Pulcipher, K. D.	Pi Kappa Alpha	Univ. of Illinois	'18
Rabin, Samuel	Sigma Alpha Mu	Cornell	'26
Rettig, W. O., II	Phi Kappa	Penn. State	'23
Reynolds, F. Bradley	Delta Phi	R. P. I.	'04
Ricker, John A.	Delta Sigma Lambda	Nebraska	'27
Riegelman, Harold	Zeta Beta Tau	Cornell	'13
Roberson, Frank	Delta Psi	Univ. Miss.	'01
Rosenstock, Felis M.	Phi Sigma Delta	Columbia	

Rosenthal, Robert H.	Pi Lambda Phi	N. Y. University	'23
Ross, Philip J.	Sigma Phi Society	Univ. of Vermont	'95
Rouillion, Louis	Delta Phi	Cornell	'91
Ryan, Hugh J.	Delta Sigma Phi	Univ. of Pittsburgh	'16
Salvatore, Prof. Paul	Alpha Phi Delta	Columbia	
Sammartino, Dr. Peter	Alpha Phi Delta	C. C. N. Y.	
Sanford, Elmer B.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Univ. of Mich.	'03
Sargent, Noel	Lambda Chi Alpha	Univ. of Washington	'15
Savage, R. M.	Kappa Delta Rho	Middlebury	'24
Schechter, Dr. Samuel	Kappa Nu	Univ. of Chicago	'25
Schiesswohl, P. G.	Chi Phi	Illinois	'15
Schmidt, Reuben	Phi Alpha	Geo. Washington Un.	'18
Scheiber, Max S.	Alpha Epsilon Pi	N. Y. University	'18
Scott, Frank W.	Alpha Tau Omega	Illinois	'01
Scott, John D.	Delta Upsilon	Chicago	'11
Seikel, H. W.	Phi Kappa	Ohio State Univ.	'25
Selsam, C. E.	Theta Xi	Carnegie	'31
Senior, Philip H.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Univ. of Penn.	'05
Sewell, Malcolm C.	Sigma Nu	Kansas State College	
Shapiro, George	Phi Beta Delta	N. Y. University	'20
Shaw, George E.	Kappa Delta Rho	Middlebury	'10
Shepardson, Dr. Francis W.	Beta Theta Pi	Denison	'82
Sherwood, C. H.	Theta Xi	Cornell	
Shrigley, Ronald O.	Alpha Chi Rho	Univ. of Penn.	'13
Sidener, Rev. Herman S.	Sigma Pi	Kenyon	'21
Simon, Howard	Tau Epsilon Phi	Cornell	'28
Simons, Herbert F.	Tau Delta Phi	Northwestern	'28
Slifer, H. Seger	Chi Psi	Michigan	'12
Smiley, William	Phi Kappa Tau	Ohio University	
Smith, George A.	Sigma Nu	Purdue	
Smith, S. Roy	Pi Kappa Alpha	Rutgers	'12
Smyth, Gordon S.	Beta Theta Pi	Pennsylvania	'18
Spalding, Ralph	Phi Mu Delta	Univ. of Vermont	'23
Speake, Paul	Kappa Alpha		
Staats, William A.	Phi Kappa Psi	Columbia	'18
Steinberg, Sigmund H.	Alpha Epsilon Pi	Penn.	'21
Stevens, E. H.	Sigma Phi Sigma	Cornell	'13
Stevenson, H. A.	Alpha Gamma Rho	Cornell	'19
Stier, Joseph F.	Phi Kappa Sigma	Lafayette	'80
Sutter, Charles C.	Delta Alpha Pi	N. Y. University	'25
Swan, Clifford M.	Delta Upsilon	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	'99
Taylor, Thomas M.	Sigma Chi	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	'22
Thomas, Charles Edward	Sigma Nu	Sewanee	'27
Thompson, Ernest C.	Delta Sigma Phi		
Tienken, Arthur	Delta Sigma Phi	N. Y. University	'14
Tim, John F.	Theta Delta Chi	Lafayette	'01
Tonsor, Chas. A., Jr.	Delta Sigma Phi	N. Y. University	'03
Torrey, Clare M.	Phi Kappa Sigma	Univ. of California	'13
Tuttle, H. A.	Zeta Psi		
Utz, Leonard M.	Phi Kappa Tau	Muhlenberg College	'19
Vollbrecht, J. T.	Phi Kappa	Univ. Cincinnati	'24
Van Veen, Jay B.	Pi Lambda Phi	N. Y. University	'22
Van Zandt, A. C.	Phi Pi Phi	Illinois	'12
Varco, Dr. Sam	Alpha Phi Delta	Univ. of Buffalo	
Wagener, A. P.	Pi Kappa Phi	Charleston	'06
Walden, Wilbur M.	Alpha Chi Rho	Cornell	'11
Watts, Ralph J.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Mass. Agric. College	'07

Wessman, Walter	Alpha Kappa Lambda . Illinois	'22
West, Clarence E.	Kappa Alpha Society . Williams	'03
White, Henry C.	Alpha Delta Phi Yale	'91
Wiese, Karl E.	Phi Lambda Theta Penn. State	'26
Wilkinson, Cecil J.	Phi Gamma Delta Ohio Wesleyan	'17
Willard, Neil M.	Kappa Delta Rho Cornell	'18
Williams, C. F.	Phi Kappa Psi Illinois	'10
Williams, Edward T. T.	Delta Phi Brown	'17
Wilson, LeRoy A.	Theta Kappa Nu Rose Poly. Inst.	'22
Winkler, A. G.	Phi Kappa University Missouri	'26
Wirkman, Emanue! W.	Phi Epsilon Pi Univ. of Penn.	'18
Wright, Fred B.	Sigma Phi Society Vermont	'05
Wyckoff, W. W.	Kappa Sigma Brown	'02
Young, Richard J.	Phi Kappa Tau Miami Univ.	'28
Young, Spencer E.	Alpha Sigma Phi	

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF WHICH DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ARE ALUMNI

Alabama, University of	Saul Goldstein	Kappa Nu
Allegheny	John L. Porter	Phi Kappa Psi
Amherst	Harold J. Baily	Beta Theta Pi
Amherst	A. S. Bard	Chi Psi
Bates	Dean W. S. Anderson	Theta Kappa Nu
Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst.	W. J. Berry	Pi Kappa Phi
"	Elles N. Derby	Theta Kappa Nu
"	A. W. Meisel	Pi Kappa Phi
Brown University	Edward T. T. Williams	Delta Phi
"	W. W. Wyckoff	Kappa Sigma
Bucknell	Oliver J. Decker	Kappa Sigma
"	Howard Koyen	Phi Lambda Theta
"	Thomas J. Mangan	Sigma Chi
Buffalo, Univ. of	Dr. Sam Varco	Alpha Phi Delta
California, University of	W. B. Champlin	Chi Psi
"	Stone J. Crane	Phi Pi Phi
"	Steele Mitchell	Sigma Phi Sigma
"	Clare M. Torrey	Phi Kappa Sigma
Carnegie	C. E. Selsam	Theta Xi
Centre	George H. Bruce	Beta Theta Pi
Charleston	A. P. Wagener	Pi Kappa Phi
Chicago, University of	Harry S. Gorgas	Phi Kappa Psi
"	F. Dean McCluskey	Tau Kappa Epsilon
"	Cecil Page	Phi Kappa Psi
"	Dr. Samuel Schechter	Kappa Nu
"	John D. Scott	Delta Upsilon
Chicago Kent	Fred M. Clark	Phi Pi Phi
"	H. V. McGurren	Delta Chi
Cincinnati, University of	A. K. Nippert	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
"	J. T. Vollbrecht	Phi Kappa
C. C. N. Y.	Albert Cornhall	Tau Delta Phi
"	Judge William S. Evans	Zeta Beta Tau
"	Dr. W. S. Gregory	Delta Kappa Epsilon
"	Leonard Jacobs	Phi Beta Delta
"	Sidney Kaplan	Zeta Beta Tau
"	Dr. Peter Sammartino	Alpha Phi Delta
Coe	Adelbert W. Heinmiller	Alpha Kappa Pi
Colgate	Carlos G. Fuller	Kappa Delta Rho
Colgate, University of	Frederick W. Ladue	Theta Chi
Columbia University	Jesse Acker	Phi Epsilon Pi
"	Jerome Alexander	Pi Lambda Phi
"	George H. Bernstein	Tau Epsilon Phi
"	G. Blaine Darrah	Alpha Sigma Phi
"	Irving Golembe	Tau Epsilon Phi
"	Charles E. Hall	Alpha Sigma Phi
"	Frederick W. Henderson	Alpha Chi Rho
"	James R. Knapp	Alpha Delta Phi
"	Robert LeRoy	Delta Psi
"	James Duane Livingston	Delta Phi
"	John H. Marchmont	Phi Sigma Kappa
"	Felis M. Rosenstock	Phi Sigma Delta
"	Prof. Paul J. Salvatore	Alpha Phi Delta
"	William A. Staats	Phi Kappa Psi

Cornell University	H. E. Allanson	Alpha Gamma Rho
"	S. Morgan Barber	Alpha Delta Phi
"	Dr. William Biederman	Phi Beta Delta
"	Rollo K. Blanchard	Chi Phi
"	C. H. Bradley	Chi Phi
"	David A. Embury	Acacia
"	Benj. A. Etler	Phi Sigma Delta
"	E. J. C. Fischer	Lambda Chi Alpha
"	Benjamin P. Goldman	Sigma Alpha Mu
"	A. H. Hutchinson	Chi Phi
"	Alfred J. Kleinberger	Tau Epsilon Phi
"	K. C. Lauter	Pi Kappa Phi
"	Garson Meyer	Kappa Nu
"	Floyd W. Mundy	Sigma Phi Society
"	Benjamin Potar	Phi Sigma Delta
"	Samuel Rabin	Sigma Alpha Mu
"	Harold Riegelman	Zeta Beta Tau
"	Louis Rouillion	Delta Phi
"	C. H. Sherwood	Theta Xi
"	Howard Simon	Tau Epsilon Phi
"	E. H. Stevens	Sigma Phi Sigma
"	H. A. Stevenson	Alpha Gamma Rho
"	Wilbur M. Walden	Alpha Chi Rho
"	Neil M. Willard	Kappa Delta Rho
Cumberland	A. W. Defenderfer	Delta Sigma Phi
Dartmouth	Eugen Andres	Phi Gamma Delta
Denison	William F. Chamberlin	Phi Gamma Delta
"	Dr. Francis W. Shepardson	Beta Theta Pi
Denver, University of	George D. Kimball	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
DePauw	Bruce H. McIntosh	Lambda Chi Alpha
"	Arthur R. Priest	Phi Delta Theta
Fordham University	Daniel Eberstein	Sigma Lambda Pi
"	Nathaniel W. Gold	Tau Epsilon Phi
Franklin & Marshall	Jonathan B. Hillegass	Sigma Pi
"	Robert J. Pilgram	Phi Kappa Sigma
George Washington	A. Bruce Bielaski	Delta Tau Delta
"	Alvin T. Burrows	Phi Sigma Kappa
"	Reuben Schmidt	Phi Alpha
Georgia Tech.	J. George Greenberg	Alpha Epsilon Pi
Gettysburg	Bruce L. Christ	Theta Kappa Nu
"	Donald F. Lybarger	Theta Kappa Nu
Hamilton	Harry C. Bates	Sigma Phi Society
"	Warren C. DuBois	Delta Upsilon
Harvard	Edward S. Griffing	Theta Delta Chi
"	Irving H. Jurow	Tau Delta Phi
Hobart	Oliver B. Capen	Kappa Alpha Society
Illinois, University of	C. R. Anderson	Sigma Phi Sigma
"	Dean Thos. Arkle Clark	Alpha Tau Omega
"	C. W. Cleveland	Sigma Chi
"	C. William Cleworth	Alpha Sigma Phi
"	Stewart D. Daniels	Alpha Tau Omega
"	Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw	Acacia
"	Sidney B. Fithian	Alpha Tau Omega
"	Martin E. Jansson	Theta Upsilon Omega
"	Lloyd K. Miller	Phi Mu Delta
"	Orville R. Nichols	Sigma Mu Sigma
"	E. A. Norton	Sigma Phi Sigma

Illinois, University of	L. J. Perrottet	Theta Xi
" " "	Weldon Powell	Kappa Delta Rho
" " "	K. D. Pulcifer	Pi Kappa Alpha
" " "	P. G. Schiesswohl	Chi Phi
" " "	Frank W. Scott	Alpha Tau Omega
" " "	A. C. Van Zandt	Phi Pi Phi
" " "	Walter Wessman	Alpha Kappa Lambda
" " "	C. F. Williams	Phi Kappa Psi
Illinois Wesleyan	Dr. Joseph C. Nate	Sigma Chi
" " "	Harrold P. Flint	Tau Kappa Epsilon
Indiana, University of	Lloyd D. Claycombe	Lambda Chi Alpha
Iowa	O. K. Patton	Delta Chi
Kansas	Clyde Cambell	Alpha Kappa Lambda
" " "	C. S. DeRoin	Delta Chi
Kansas State College	Malcolm C. Sewell	Sigma Nu
Kenyon	Carl R. Ganter	Alpha Delta Phi
" " "	Harold Jacobsen	Sigma Pi
" " "	Rev. Herman S. Sidener	Sigma Pi
Lafayette	Ross M. Hoffman	Chi Phi
" " "	William H. Hulick	Phi Kappa Sigma
" " "	Joseph F. Stier	Phi Kappa Sigma
" " "	John F. Tim	Theta Delta Chi
Lehigh	James E. Brooks	Kappa Alpha Society
" " "	Parke B. Fraim	Alpha Kappa Pi
Leland Stanford Univ.	Otto K. Grau	Sigma Nu
Maine, University of	Frank C. Ferguson	Kappa Sigma
" " "	Dr. J. S. Ferguson	Kappa Sigma
Marietta	A. Vernon Bowen	Alpha Sigma Phi
Maryland, University of	Alexander Goodman	Phi Alpha
Mass. Agric. College	Ralph J. Watts	Phi Sigma Kappa
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Wm. W. Drummey	Theta Chi
" " " "	Oswald C. Hering	Delta Kappa Epsilon
" " " "	T. J. Killian	Phi Kappa
" " " "	Morris H. Klegerman	Phi Beta Delta
" " " "	Richard Lassiter	Phi Mu Delta
" " " "	Isaac Mark, Jr.	Phi Beta Delta
" " " "	Clifford M. Swan	Delta Upsilon
" " " "	Thomas M. Taylor	Sigma Chi
Mercer University	Harry R. Maugans	Alpha Lambda Tau
Miami University	E. E. Brandon	Phi Kappa Tau
" " "	Richard L. Duncan	Beta Kappa
" " "	W. Massey Foley	Phi Kappa Tau
" " "	W. B. Hopper	Sigma Delta Rho
" " "	Ross L. Mooney	Beta Kappa
" " "	Richard J. Young	Phi Kappa Tau
Michigan, University of	Dr. Henry W. Church	Beta Kappa
" " "	Peter W. Dawson	Theta Delta Chi
" " "	Almond Fairfield	Sigma Mu Sigma
" " "	Norman Hackett	Theta Delta Chi
" " "	Geo. Starr Lasher	Theta Chi
" " "	Elmer B. Sanford	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
" " "	H. Seger Slifer	Chi Psi
Middlebury	R. M. Savage	Kappa Delta Rho
" " "	George E. Shaw	Kappa Delta Rho
Minnesota, University of	Theodore Christianson	Theta Chi
" " "	Leland F. Leland	Tau Kappa Epsilon
Mississippi, University of	Eric A. Dawson	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
" " "	Frank Roberson	Delta Psi
Missouri, University of	A. G. Winkler	Phi Kappa
Muhlenberg College	Leonard M. Utz	Phi Kappa Tau

Nebraska	John A. Ricker	Delta Sigma Lambda
New York University	M. H. Blinken	Tau Delta Phi
" " "	Kenneth H. Campbell	Delta Alpha Pi
" " "	Orion H. Cheney	Phi Gamma Delta
" " "	Irving Cohen	Phi Alpha
" " "	Dr. C. W. Gerstenberg	Delta Chi
" " "	Albert G. Katz	Kappa Nu
" " "	Robt. W. Kelly	Sigma Phi Epsilon
" " "	Dr. Walter Levy	Sigma Lambda Pi
" " "	John Lowry	Delta Phi
" " "	Benjamin Marsicano	Alpha Phi Delta
" " "	Sylvester Meyer	Kappa Sigma
" " "	E. George Pappastratis	Delta Alpha Pi
" " "	Robert H. Rosenthal	Pi Lambda Phi
" " "	Max S. Scheiber	Alpha Epsilon Pi
" " "	George Shapiro	Phi Beta Delta
" " "	Charles C. Sutter	Delta Alpha Pi
" " "	Arthur Tienken	Delta Sigma Phi
" " "	Chas. A. Tonsor, Jr.	Delta Sigma Phi
" " "	Jay B. Van Veen	Pi Lambda Phi
No. Dakota Agri. College	S. K. Bjornson	Alpha Gamma Rho
Northwestern University	Frank J. R. Mitchell	Phi Delta Theta
" " "	Herbert F. Simons	Tau Delta Phi
Oglethorpe University	William L. Nunn	Alpha Lambda Tau
Ohio State University	Sleeter Bull	Alpha Gamma Rho
" " "	R. W. Cook	Sigma Phi Epsilon
" " "	Markley Frankham	Delta Upsilon
" " "	Edmund L. Gaumer	Sigma Delta Rho
" " "	John B. Harshman	Delta Chi
" " "	H. W. Seikel	Phi Kappa
Ohio University	F. Darrell Moore	Delta Tau Delta
" " "	William Smiley	Phi Kappa Tau
Ohio Wesleyan	Judge Wm. R. Bayes	Phi Delta Theta
" " "	Stephen H. Fritchman	Delta Alpha Pi
" " "	Cecil J. Wilkinson	Phi Gamma Delta
Pennsylvania, Univ. of	Horace R. Barnes	Phi Sigma Kappa
" " "	Herbert K. Baskin	Tau Delta Phi
" " "	Edward Davis	Phi Epsilon Pi
" " "	Charles H. Fleishman	Phi Epsilon Pi
" " "	Norman W. Harker	Alpha Chi Rho
" " "	W. R. Hockenberry	Acacia
" " "	Harold E. Katz	Sigma Alpha Mu
" " "	Melvin L. Levi	Phi Sigma Delta
" " "	Maurice Levitan	Phi Alpha
" " "	Wm. N. Ludwig	Sigma Phi Sigma
" " "	John E. Mason	Lambda Chi Alpha
" " "	Philip H. Senior	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
" " "	Ronald O. Shrigley	Alpha Chi Rho
" " "	Gordon S. Smyth	Beta Theta Pi
" " "	Sigmund H. Steinberg	Alpha Epsilon Pi
" " "	Emanuel W. Wirkman	Phi Epsilon Pi
Pennsylvania State	Claude W. Edgett	Phi Pi Phi
" " "	L. M. Burkholder	Sigma Phi Epsilon
" " "	Bruce S. Gramley	Delta Upsilon
" " "	G. D. Luther	Sigma Chi
" " "	W. O. Rettig, II	Phi Kappa
" " "	Karl E. Weise	Phi Lambda Theta
Pittsburgh, University of	Louis M. Fushan	Phi Epsilon Pi
" " "	Norman MacLeod	Delta Tau Delta
" " "	Hugh J. Ryan	Delta Sigma Phi

Purdue	George A. Smith	Sigma Nu
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Geo V. Catuna	Theta Chi
"	E. P. Hamilton	Theta Xi
"	F. Bradley Reynolds	Delta Phi
Richmond, University of	Emanuel Emroch	Phi Alpha
"	H. B. Handy	Kappa Alpha
"	Wm. L. Phillips	Sigma Phi Epsilon
Rochester, University of	William F. Love	Theta Delta Chi
Rose Poly. Inst.	LeRoy A. Wilson	Theta Kappa Nu
Rutgers	Felix J. Jager	Sigma Alpha Mu
"	J. Harold Johnston	Pi Kappa Alpha
"	S. Roy Smith	Pi Kappa Alpha
Sewanee	Charles Edward Thomas	Sigma Nu
So. California	Lee Dover	Zeta Beta Tau
Stevens	R. F. Dirkes	Theta Upsilon Omega
"	Alvin H. Johnson	Theta Upsilon Omega
"	Louis J. Platt	Pi Lambda Phi
Susquehanna University	Paul Hoover	Phi Mu Delta
Swarthmore	Edward M. Bassett	Phi Kappa Psi
Syracuse	J. Lorton Francis	Pi Kappa Alpha
"	Raymond W. Phelps	Delta Kappa Epsilon
"	F. M. Pratt	Pi Kappa Alpha
Temple	Russell Conwell Cooney	Sigma Pi
"	J. N. Danehower	Theta Upsilon Omega
"	Dr. Oscar E. Gerney	Sigma Pi
Trinity	C. B. F. Brill	Delta Psi
Tri. State	Almond Fairfield	Sigma Mu Sigma
Tufts	Alfred E. Grant	Beta Kappa
Union	Samuel McC. Cavert	Kappa Alpha Society
Vanderbilt University	Myron T. Nailling	Phi Kappa Sigma
Vermont, University of	Dr. Maurice Bond	Phi Mu Delta
"	Philip J. Ross	Sigma Phi Society
"	Ralph Spalding	Phi Mu Delta
"	Fred B. Wright	Sigma Phi Society
Virginia, University of	Lester Harwood Block	Alpha Epsilon Pi
"	Clyde A. Lucky	Beta Kappa
Wabash	Banta, George, Jr.	Phi Delta Theta
"	Dr. John A. Blair	Beta Theta Pi
Washington & Lee	S. Arthur Glickstein	Zeta Beta Tau
"	H. D. Leake	Pi Kappa Phi
Washington, University of	Noel Sargent	Lambda Chi Alpha
Washington University,		
St. Louis, Mo.	H. P. Davison	Theta Xi
Wesleyan	Elliott C. Logan	Alpha Chi Rho
Westminster	S. W. McGinness	Theta Upsilon Omega
William & Mary	F. James Barnes	Sigma Phi Epsilon
Williams	Alvan E. Duerr	Delta Tau Delta
"	William W. Elder	Delta Kappa Epsilon
"	Herbert L. Gutterson	Kappa Alpha Society
"	Arthur B. King	Sigma Phi Society
"	Clarence E. West	Kappa Alpha Society
Wisconsin, University of	Willard L. Momsen	Alpha Delta Phi
Wooster	John B. Ballou	Phi Delta Theta
"	Paul R. Hickok	Alpha Tau Omega
Yale	Robert S. Binkerd	Phi Gamma Delta
"	Arthur G. Freeland	Delta Phi
"	James A. Hawes	Delta Kappa Epsilon
"	Dr. Robert C. Lewis	Acacia
"	Henry C. White	Alpha Delta Phi

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATORS IN ATTENDANCE

- R. M. Arnold (Dean), Duke University, Durham, N. C.
Samuel T. Arnold (Acting Dean), Brown University, Providence, R. I.
T. W. Biddle (Asst. Dean), Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. A. Bursley (Dean), Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Thomas Arkle Clark, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
L. S. Corbett (Dean) Univ. of Maine, Orono, Maine
Floyd Field (Dean), Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.
H. E. Lobdell (Dean), Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.
J. A. Park (Dean), Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio
W. L. Sanders (Dean), Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
J. R. Schultz (Dean), Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
G. Herbert Smith (Asst. Dean), Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
H. E. Stone (Dean), University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
Henry Suzzallo, President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of
Teaching, New York.
Fred H. Turner (Dean), Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

TOTAL ACTUAL ATTENDANCE ARRANGED BY FRATERNITIES

Acacia

W. Elmer Ekblaw, Illinois '13
W. R. Hockenberry, Penn. '14
Robert C. Lewis, Yale '09

Alpha Chi Rho

Norman W. Harker, Penn. '08
Fred'k W. Henderson, Columbia '21
Ronald O. Shrigley, Penn. '13
Wilbur M. Waiden, Cornell '11

Alpha Delta Phi

Carl R. Ganter, Kenyon '99
Willard L. Momsen, Wisconsin '29
Charles E. Savage, Union '32
Henry C. White, Yale '91

Alpha Gamma Rho

H. A. Stevenson, Cornell '19

Alpha Kappa Lambda (Junior)

Clyde Campbell, Kansas '22

Alpha Kappa Pi (Junior)

Parke B. Fraim, Lehigh '09
Adelbert W. Heinmiller, Coe '28
A. G. Jahn, Penn State '23
*Robert T. Keowen, Stevens '32
A. N. Kugler, Stevens '25

Alpha Lambda Tau (Junior)

Harry R. Maugans, Mercer '27

Alpha Phi Delta

Paul J. Salvatore, Columbia '15
Peter Sammartino, C.C.N.Y. '24

Alpha Sigma Phi

A. Vernon Bowen, Marietta '27
Charles E. Hall, Columbia '14
A. B. Kime, Penn. State '24
Robert L. Jagocki, Penn. '16
J. R. Schultz, Allegheny

Alpha Tau Omega

Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, Illinois '90
Stewart D. Daniels, Illinois '21
Sidney B. Fithian, Illinois '99
*John M. MacGregor, Oregon '32
J. A. Park, Ohio State '20
C. L. S. Raby, Gettysburg '09
Frank W. Scott, Illinois '01
A. W. Slade, Ga. Tech. '04
*Donald M. Smith, Worc. Tech '32
Sanford Wise, Jr., Vanderbilt '28

Beta Kappa

F. J. Cummings, Penn. State '27

Beta Theta Pi

Harold J. Baily, Amherst '08
R. O. Fagus, Dickinson '34
Malcolm H. McAllister, Stevens '32
*C. Marvin Potts, Carnegie Tec. '32
Francis W. Shephardson, Den. '82
G. Herbert Smith, De Pauw '27

Chi Phi

Rollo K. Blanchard, Cornell '10
Ross M. Hoffman, Lafayette '23
A. H. Hutchinson, Cornell '09
P. G. Schiesswohl, Illinois '15

Chi Psi

A. S. Bard, Amherst '88
W. B. Knoderer, Union '33

Delta Alpha Pi (Junior)

Kenneth H. Campbell, N.Y.U. '27
Stephen H. Fritchman, Ohio Wesleyan '24

Delta Chi

John P. Brady, Jr., Cornell '27
M. E. Cornelius, Nebraska '07
Charles W. Gerstenberg, N.Y.U. '04
John B. Harshman, Ohio State '07
Donald G. Isett, Kansas '28
John J. Kuhn, Cornell '98
R. C. MacFall, N.Y.U. '22
Henry H. McGurran, Cornell '32
H. V. McGurran, Chi.-Kent '10
E. Rolph, N.Y.U. '06
Roger Steffan, Ohio State
Albert S. Tousley, Minnesota '24
Marsh W. White, Penn. State '15

Delta Kappa Epsilon

William W. Elder, Williams '08
James A. Hawes, Yale '94
Fred Linder, Williams '12

Delta Phi

C. W. Tillinghast Barker, R.P.I. '03
Arthur G. Freeland, Yale '94
*Franklin H. Janin, Rutgers '32
James D. Livingston, Columbia '80
James D. Livingston, Jr., Colum. '13
John Lowry, N.Y.U. '06
Louis Rouillion, Cornell '91
Edward T. T. Williams, Brown '17

Delta Psi

Frank Roberson, Mississippi '01

Delta Sigma Phi

A. W. Defenderfer, Cumberland '14
Hugh J. Ryan, Pittsburgh '16
Chas. A. Tonsor, Jr., N.Y.U. '07

Delta Tau Delta

R. M. Arnold, Illinois '21
Alvan E. Duerr, Williams '93
*Carl F. Hull, Lehigh '32
Stuart Maclean, Sewanee '94
Norman MacLeod, Pittsburgh '17
F. Darrell Moore, Ohio '16
*Frank Ballard Pope, Indiana '32
*Charles E. Schmidt, Chicago '32

Delta Upsilon

Frederick M. Crossett, N.Y.U. '84
Elmer A. Glenn, Rutgers '24
Bruce S. Gramley, Penn. State '08
*Eugene Nathan, Colgate '32
*W. W. Robbins, Tufts '32
John D. Scott, Chicago '11
Clifford M. Swan, Technology '99

Kappa Alpha Order

*Hugh W. Ellis, Alabama Poly. '32
H. B. Handy, Richmond '06
*T. A. Mott, Jr., No. Carolina St. '31
Paul Speake, Alabama '27

Kappa Alpha Society

James E. Brooks, Lehigh '95
*Edgar W. Lakin, Williams '32
Clarence E. West, Williams '03

Kappa Delta Rho

George Belfante, Middlebury '32
R. M. Savage, Middlebury '24
George E. Shaw, Middlebury '10
Neil M. Willard, Cornell '18

Kappa Nu

Saul Goldstein, Alabama '25
Albert G. Katz, N.Y.U. '29

Kappa Sigma

Oliver J. Decker, Bucknell '99
*Edward G. Fawcett, Mass. St. '33
Frank C. Ferguson, Maine '18
J. S. Ferguson, Maine '92
Charles I. Gates, Brown '99
Edwin C. Kellam, Duke, '35
*E. D. Kuykendall, Jr., Davidson '32
Sylvester Meyer, N.Y.U. '28
Duke Selig, Jr., M. I. T. '33
*James Wellons, Jr., Duke '32

Lambda Chi Alpha

*William H. Barker, M. I. T. '32
Lloyd D. Claycombe, Indiana '14
E. J. C. Fischer, Cornell '10
Ray F. Kelsey, Purdue '23
Linn C. Lightner, Franklin & Marshall '18
John E. Mason, Univ. of Penn. '13
Bruce H. McIntosh, DePauw '16
Noel Sargent, Washington '15
C. Russell Shetterly, Denver '19
Reuben C. Youngquist, Washington State '28

Phi Alpha

Irving Cohen, N. Y. U. '25
Emanuel Emroch, Richmond '28
Alexander Goodman, Maryland '22
Maurice Levitan, Penn. '25
Maurice L. Macht, Virginia '25

Phi Beta Delta

Bernard Fishbein, Chicago '26
Leonard Jacobs, C.C.N.Y. '24
Isaac Mark, Jr., M.I.T. '22

Phi Delta Theta

John B. Ballou, Wooster '97
George Banta, Jr., Wabash '14
Wm. R. Bayes, Ohio Wesleyan '01
M. W. Bradford, Whitman '28
*H. B. Byrns, Case, '32
*Edwin G. DeLaney, Swarthmore '33
Frank J. R. Mitchell, Northwestern '96
Arthur R. Priest, DePauw, '91
E. E. Ruby, Indiana '97

Phi Epsilon Pi

Edward Davis, Penn. '18
Louis M. Fushan, Pittsburgh '23
Maurice Jacobs, Maine '17
Lester J. Waldman, Cincinnati '24
Emanuel W. Wirkman, Penn. '18

Phi Gamma Delta

Eugen Andres, Dartmouth '28
Winfield Bonyge, Jr., U. of R. '32
*A. W. Brott, Iowa State '32
William F. Chamberlin, Denison '93
Orion H. Cheney, N.Y.U. '97
*H. J. Chrisman, Ohio Wesleyan '32
H. A. Cook, N.Y.U. '06
*C. J. Gray, Richmond '33
*Lyman F. Higbee, Syracuse '32
R. H. Jordan, Yale '93
*Walter F. Kneip, Jr., Johns H. '32
*R. J. Railback, Illinois '32
*Thomas C. Sheets, W. & J. '32
H. E. Stone, Alleghany '05
Cecil J. Wilkinson, Ohio Wesleyan '17

Phi Kappa

T. J. Killian, Mass. Inst. Tech. '25
H. W. Seikel, Ohio State Univ. '25

Phi Kappa Psi

Edward M. Bassett, Swarthmore '05
Cecil Page, Chicago '98
*Thomas C. S. Houser, F. & M. '32
John L. Porter, Allegheny '90
C. F. Williams, Illinois '10

Phi Kappa Sigma

H. E. Lobdell, M.I.T. '17
Myron T. Nailling, Vanderbilt '20
Robert J. Pilgram, Franklin & Marshall '98

Phi Kappa Tau

*A. Dean Peters, Ohio '32
William Smiley, Ohio Univ.
Leonard M. Utz, Muhlenberg '19
Richard J. Young, Miami '28

Phi Mu Delta

Maurice Bond, Vermont '20
Paul Hoover, Susquehanna '25
Richard Lassiter, M.I.T. '24
Lloyd K. Miller, Illinois '25
Ralph Spalding, Vermont '23

Phi Pi Phi

Claude W. Edgett, Penn. State '17

Phi Sigma Delta

Melvin L. Levi, Penn. State '19
Benjamin Potar, Cornell '17

Phi Sigma Kappa

Horace R. Barnes, Penn. '11
Alvin T. Burrows, Geo. Washington '03
*Arthur E. Lofquist, Brown '32
James H. Minor, Columbia '10

Pi Kappa Alpha

*William P. Donelan, S. Carolina '31
J. Lorton Francis, Syracuse '13
J. Harold Johnston, Rutgers '20
F. M. Pratt, Syracuse '22
S. Roy Smith, Rutgers '12

Pi Kappa Phi

W. J. Berry, Brooklyn Poly. '03
Walter Eisele, Brooklyn Poly'tc '34
H. D. Leake, W. & L. '24
A. W. Meisel, Brooklyn Poly. '02

Pi Lambda Phi

Jerome Alexander, C.C.N.Y. '96
Louis J. Platt, Stevens '11
Jay B. Van Veen, N.Y.U. '22

Psi Upsilon

R. Bourke Corcoran, Chicago '15

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Eric A. Dawson, Mississippi '08
Charles E. O'Connor, Maine '32
*John R. Moore, Maine '32
Philip H. Senior, Penn. '05
*Fred Stecker, Ohio State '33
Fred H. Turner, Illinois '22
J. Meredith Wood, Mississippi '31
*Howard Worden, Michigan '32

Sigma Chi

C. W. Cleveland, Illinois '20
Stephen B. Collins, Syracuse '12
*J. E. Fain, Georgia Tech. '32
George F. Kinback, Syracuse '12
G. D. Luther, Penn. State '07
Joseph C. Nate, Ill. Wesleyan '90
W. L. Sanders, Ohio Wesleyan '13

Sigma Delta Rho (Junior)

Edmund L. Gaumer, Ohio State '26
W. B. Hopper, Miami Univ. '25

Sigma Lambda Pi (Junior)

Walter Levy, M.D., N.Y.U. '22

Sigma Mu Sigma

M. J. Campbell, Purdue '31

Sigma Nu

Garland Cooper, Vanderbilt '89
*Edward Harman, Jr., Wash. '31
LeRoy E. Kimball, Albion '10
Chas. L. Peters, M.I.T. '25
*John Pollitt, Missouri '32
John M. Roberts, Mo. Valley '94
*Frederick C. Suhr, Wisconsin '33
Malcolm C. Sewell, Kansas '12
Charles Edward Thomas, Sewanee '27
*A. A. Webster, Lafayette '32
John C. Wegle, Stevens '18
A. H. Wilson, Mount Union '03

Sigma Phi

Arthur B. King, Williams '08
*C. M. Sawtelle, Union '32
R. Douglas Swinehart, Williams '32

Sigma Phi Epsilon

F. James Barnes, Wm. & Mary '27
R. W. Cook, Ohio State Univ. '31
*Ralph N. Huse, Middlebury '33
Robt. W. Kelly, N.Y.U. '29
Wm. L. Phillips, Richmond '03

Sigma Phi Sigma

C. R. Anderson, Illinois '20
Wm. E. North, State '24

Sigma Pi

Dr. Oscar E. Gerney, Penn. '10
Harold Jacobsen, Kenyon '24
Herman S. Sidener, Kenyon '21

Sigma Tau Phi

Irving Kutcher, Temple '33

Tau Delta Phi

M. H. Blinks, N.Y.U. '21
Albert Cornhall, C.C.N.Y. '20

Tau Epsilon Phi

Irving Golembe, Columbia '23
Alfred J. Kleinberger, Cornell '25

Tau Kappa Epsilon

Harold P. Flint, Illinois Wesl. '12
*Allison E. Fittro, W. Virginia '32
Leland F. Leland, Minnesota '23
F. Dean McCluskey, Chicago '22

Theta Chi

*John A. Bradshaw, R. I. S. '33
Theodore Christianson, Minn. '06
Floyd Field, Harvard '02
R. W. Hoge, Illinois '24
Geo. Starr Lasher, Michigan '11
Frederick W. Ladue, Colgate '12
A. W. McKaig, R.P.I. '14
*George C. Vietheer, Norwich '32
*Haywood Weeks, N. Carolina '32

Theta Delta Chi

Edward S. Griffing, Harvard '89
Norman Hackett, Michigan '98
Joseph C. Hoover, Lafayette '32
William F. Love, Rochester '03

Theta Kappa Nu

Elles N. Derby, Brooklyn Pol. '25
Herman J. Kloefer, Dartmouth '23
Donald F. Lybarger, Gettysburg '19
LeRoy A. Wilson, Rose Poly. '22

Theta Kappa Phi (Junior)

Henry L. Holden, Ohio State '24

Theta Upsilon Omega

*Curtis F. Bidser, Temple '33
J. N. Danehower, Temple '22
Martin E. Jansson, Illinois '23
S. W. McGinness, Westminster '01

Theta Xi

H. P. Davison, Wash., St. Louis '24
E. P. Hamilton, Rensselaer '07
L. J. Perrottet, Illinois '30
C. E. Selsam, Carnegie '31

Zeta Beta Tau

Lee Dover, So. Calif. '22
S. Arthur Glickstein, Wash. & Lee '24
Harold Riegelman, Cornell '14
*Robert Simons, Columbia '32

Zeta Psi

W. L. Butcher, Williams '28
*Robert Coltman, Dartmouth '32
Henry Suzzallo, Stanford '99
H. A. Tuttle, Tufts '91
*R. C. VanVorick, Bowdoin '31

*Delegate to National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The First Session of the Twenty-Third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference was called to order at 10 o'clock, Friday Morning, November 27th, 1931, Mr. Alvan E. Duerr, Chairman of The Conference, presiding, and Mr. Edward T. T. Williams, Secretary of The Conference, acting as Secretary of the Session.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, and after the roll call, declared a quorum present.

On motion the reading of the Minutes of the last session was dispensed with.

On motion, the following Committees, appointed by the Chairman, were approved by the Conference:

Committee on Credentials:

C. A. Tonsor, Jr., Chairman
A. Vernon Bowen
Harold P. Davison

Committee on Nominations:

Charles W. Gerstenberg, Chairman
William R. Bayes
William W. Elder
George Starr Lasher
Leland F. Leland

Committee on Resolutions:

Albert S. Bard, Chairman
Eric A. Dawson
Arthur R. Priest
Harold Riegelman
Vernon M. Williams

On motion the By-Laws were suspended and the election of officers was made a special order of business for Friday afternoon.

The Chairman announced that the reports of the officers and of the standing committees had been printed in advance and distributed; that consequently these reports would not be read to the Conference except on its request.

The report of the Treasurer for the year to the close of business on November 19, 1931, was read. (Exhibit C.)

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

The Chairman: You will remember that a year ago when we discussed the proper way to finance the Information Service it was the opinion and the expressed wish of this body that the members should be asked to contribute part of that expense as outlined by the Committee and the rest should be paid from the surplus of The Conference. That accounts for the fact that we have spent more money this year than we have received. Not including the Information Service, our expenses were about five hundred dollars less than our receipts.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Edward T. T. Williams, as Chairman of the committee on the Information Service, explained to the Conference that not only had most of our member fraternities used the service generously, but many Deans and other college officers, chapters, local fraternities, and individuals, many of them with no connection of any kind with the Conference, had availed themselves of what has come to be regarded as a dependable source of information on all kinds of fraternity questions; that the Service had accumulated a file of interesting data, and had analyzed it so that there were few questions on which it was not prepared to give information.

Mr. Clifford M. Swan (Past Chairman) on behalf of the Officers and Past Chairmen of the Conference extended to all visiting Deans an invitation to be guests of the Conference at dinner Friday evening.

The Chairman: Will Mr. Leland report for the College Editors' Association?

Mr. Leland F. Leland (President, The College Fraternity Editors' Association): I'd like just briefly to comment on the report of The College Fraternity Editors' Association which is printed in this little booklet.

Our Association again closed its books with a slight net profit. The Fraternity Editor's Handbook which was published last year and came out just at the time The Conference met is now out of the hole, we might say, financially. That is, the book is paid out. We have sold nearly five hundred copies and while we haven't repaid The Conference all of the five hundred dollars which they so kindly lent us, we have on our books accounts receivable, more than enough to repay that five hundred dollar loan.

We have published this year one issue of "Fraternity Editor." We decided it best not to publish any more because of the expense involved.

About the only new thing that I'd like to call your attention to this year is the appointment of committees. The work of the Editors' Association has become so voluminous, you might say, that we have for the first time a group of ten committees that will report tonight.

The Chairman: On the program for this afternoon you will see scheduled an address by a nationally prominent educator and executive who has requested that his name be withheld until the time of The Conference.

We were quite willing to comply with the request for the simple reason that for five years we have been making strenuous efforts to get the particular man because of the breadth of his experience and of his keen interest in not only college men but college fraternity men.

I am very glad to be able to announce that the speaker will be Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, formerly President of Washington University. (Applause)

Since our last Conference another subsidiary has been added to the organization of The Conference in the Secretaries' Association. Some of you have been a little fearful that with the organization of these subsidiaries The Conference itself might gradually break up. I have no fear of that kind. It seems to me that the time passed long since when we could be merely an advisory body. Fraternities and colleges are looking to us for action as well as for advice. It is all right for us to spend our time here talking about things, but we must do something about them, too. And for that reason I have welcomed the formation of an Association of the Secretaries of our members, the men who are doing, the men who can take home to their Fraternities the things that we discuss and find; and I feel that I am voicing the sentiment of the majority of The Conference when I extend a warm welcome to our new subsidiary.

I shall ask Mr. Priest to report very briefly for the College Secretaries' Association.

Mr. Arthur R. Priest (President, College Fraternity Secretaries' Association): We shall have at the dinner the pleasure of hearing from our Chairman, Mr. Duerr, and from Mr. Arthur Freeland, who will speak to us on "A National Fraternity Preceptor System," and Mr. Robert Hoge, who will speak to us on some of the lines of work in which this subsidiary organization may well interest itself.

The work of the organization has been briefly sketched and printed. We were very fortunate in having our first semi-annual meeting in connection with the meeting of the Deans of Men at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, last April. The Fraternity Secretaries themselves met one day in Knoxville and then the next day repaired to Gatlinburg where we had a joint session.

We had present 19 representatives. It is the purpose of the organization to have two meetings each year, one at the time of this Interfraternity Conference and the other at the same time and in the same general place as the meeting of the Deans of Men, always where we may have easy contact and hear some of their papers and possibly have some joint meetings.

The first joint session at Gatlinburg last year was, from our point of view at least, most delightful and I believe that the Secretaries were able to contribute some things which were of interest to the Deans of Men. May I stress just one other point? That is, that this new Association stands ready to carry out as far as it is possible the dictates of this parent organization. We shall consider ourselves at all times as a subsidiary, and it is our hope to be able to execute some of the things which are here discussed.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Audit. (Exhibit D.)

On motion the report of the auditor was accepted and filed.

The Chairman: Unless there is objection, we will pass over the other Committee reports which have been printed and distributed and come to the report of the Regional Conferences by Dean Field.

Dean Field has again done splendid work among the students of the South in keeping up interest in The Conference and in spreading the ideals that The Conference stands for.

Dean Floyd Field (Chairman, Southeastern Interfraternity Committee): Mr. Chairman and Members of The Conference. It is a pleasure indeed to be here again for this group.

One year ago this Conference approved the idea of Sectional group meetings for the purpose of extending the idea of Interfraternity. For this purpose a call was sent out to all the fraternities in Georgia and as a result there was held in connection with a State Student Conference an Interfraternity group conference of 40 men representing 27 fraternities from the campuses of Emory, University of Georgia, and Georgia Tech.

The theme of this group meeting was the Fraternity's part in character building on a college campus.

Taking the ritual as a basis for common interest and acknowledging that all rituals acknowledge Faith in God, clean life and high character as requisite for good membership, this group suggested the following as activities which would help promote character:

1. Discussion groups on life problems.
2. Church and Sunday School attendance.
3. Support the college program.
4. Pledge training and an upper classman as big brother to each pledge.
5. Faculty sympathy and help.
6. Consistent living and proper social conduct.
7. Selection of pledges of high character.
8. Chapter advisers.
9. Cooperation with other campus groups.
10. More conferences on this topic.

This same idea was extended and all the fraternities of the Southeast were asked to participate in a similar conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., in connection with the Blue Ridge Student Conference June 15th-25th, 1931.

The discussions covered this entire period with six formal meetings of one hour each and a general address by Dean Shepardson and many personal and small group conferences on local problems.

The entire group had access to great personalities and inspiring addresses on student problems.

The leaders of the Interfraternity group were: Dean Francis W. Shepardson, Granville, Ohio; Dean Floyd Field, Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Georgia; and Mr. Malcom Guess, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi.

States, 10: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Twenty campuses and 33 Fraternity groups participated in the Conference.

Subjects discussed:

- The Undergraduate Interfraternity Council.
- The Modern Fraternity.
- Character Building Activities.
- Local Problems.
- Future of the Conference.

Two committees were appointed on the second day of the conference which reported on the last day and after two hours of discussion their reports were amended and unanimously adopted.

REPORT

Inasmuch as the college Fraternity has somewhat assumed the influence of home in the life of the undergraduate, it must necessarily recognize certain responsibilities to its members. Among these is the continued need for character building activities during the four years of college life.

In view of this responsibility, the following list of suggested activities for Fraternities is submitted by the Committee:

1. Constant stress on the adherence to the teachings of the ritual and to the high ideals and principles set forth by it.
2. Vocational talks to the chapter and pledges by leading professional men available and especially by those who have been trained in vocational guidance.
3. Quarterly interfraternity conferences of leaders, pledge leaders, chapter presidents, chapter advisors, and character building leaders.
4. Pledge training classes.
5. Discussion groups for problems and principles under the leadership of an adviser.
6. Encouragement of members to maintain close relationship with religious organizations.
7. A "big brother" system of upper classmen to freshmen.
8. Provision of a chapter adviser as a holdover man from year to year, an alumnus, a faculty member, or a minister who holds the ideals of the Fraternity.
9. Support of the college program.
10. Establishment of a contact with the National Interfraternity Conference, for the purpose of securing information on current Fraternity problems and their solutions.
11. Well defined scholastic betterment programs. House rules for quiet and study periods. Cooperation of the different group leaders on the campus for a definite program.
12. Development of a friendly attitude toward other Fraternity groups and non-Fraternity men.
13. Interfraternity pledge gatherings to establish contact between the pledges of each group.
14. Development of Fraternity library and reading rooms. Maintenance of yearly scrap book of honors and activities.

The Committee on the future of the Interfraternity interest group recommended:

1. That this work be continued in future conferences.
2. That more time be allotted to this work for more extended discussion of local campus problems.
3. That every Fraternity on each campus be urged to send a representative, preferably a group leader for the coming year.
4. That each chapter furnish data on the activities recommended above for the use of the next conference.

As an experiment and demonstration of the effectiveness of these suggestions, I have this year at Tech. undertaken to spread this gospel of character building and for that purpose have had two conferences of the Fraternity presidents:

1. To secure data and names of leaders in each group;
2. To furnish each with Blue Ridge report and urge formation of weekly discussion groups in each chapter for November and later supplying each with the following suggested topics to be led by some interested alumnus:
 - a. My Fraternity Ideals—Scholarship, Character, Brotherhood, Faith in God;
 - b. How can we improve our group? (See report of Blue Ridge);
 - c. Local problems in the Fraternity: (1) Finance, (2) Scholarship;
 - d. Local problems on campus—each man in an activity, social life, etc.

I am leading my group in these discussions.

On November 1st I called together all the pledge leaders for a conference asking each to report in writing on certain questions and after conference of one hour they voted to meet monthly for further discussion and voted to have a mass meeting December 14th of all pledges to be addressed by Bishop Mikell on "The Challenge of Fraternity to the Youth."

The report of this group showed the following:

1. Weekly meetings, all groups.
2. Regular course—yes, 16; no, 3.
3. Printed manual—yes, 12; no, 7.

Important topics covered in these courses:

1. History of Fraternity, Local and National; Tech. History.
2. Fraternity Ideals, Ritual—Character, Brotherhood, Faith in God.

3. Importance of Character.
4. Importance of Scholarship.
5. Church and Sunday School attendance.
6. Obligation to Fraternity.
7. Fellowship and Social Life.
8. Law and Order in group and conduct of Fraternity group.
9. House rules and Interfraternity rules.
10. Names and history of local Fraternity and pledges.
11. One or two school activities.
12. Location of Fraternity chapters.
13. Names of Tech. Fraternities.
14. Personal contact with prominent Atlanta alumni.
15. Campus activities and traditions.
16. Examination of course given at close.
17. Upper classman appointed as sponsor of each pledge.
18. Prize given to all who make Phi Eta Sigma.

Suggestions made by Dean Field, by request:

Talk with other pledge leaders.

Important to have upper classmen set good example.

Fraternity brothers should be men of character.

Each man must carry a load. (Pay and Work.)

Best standard is Golden Rule.

Loyal to Tech. first, then your Fraternity for Tech.

Liberty is not license.

You have the power to develop real men.

On November 13th I called together the Alumni Advisers of Tech. and Emory, together with the Southeastern Interfraternity Committee at which time there were 30 men present.

The above report was made to them and they voted to have regular meetings of the advisers on each campus for conference on local problems. This group at Emory will be under the direction of L. K. Patton, Assistant Dean of Men, and the Tech. group will meet at my call in December.

This work is challenging, the results are amazing, the response of the active men is most encouraging. They are ready to take hold and clean house or fire disorderly alumni, if someone will steady their hand and point the way.

I bring the challenge to this group. Under the leadership of Mr. Duerr, the Fraternities during the past five years have done wonders in scholarship. May we not do as much for this basic principle of our Fraternity life—Character Building. Why shouldn't someone of the Executive Committee take this on his heart and soul as Duerr did Scholarship? Someone who would think and work and pray along this line, securing men in various sections, States and campuses who will take this as his job for his community. The very fact that we were

all stressing this would do more to lift the standard of Fraternity life and influence than any other thing we could attempt.

“Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit.”

Some of us will need to bury our lives to bring to full fruition the marvelous seed our fathers and brothers planted in the College Fraternity. (Applause)

The Chairman: The criticism has been made a great many times by Deans who have visited The Conference, and by college presidents who have been interested in its work, that the ideas and ideals of this group were fine, but that we were not doing enough to bring that idealism to the college campus.

We have appreciated the justice of this criticism, and two years ago appointed a Committee on Visitation, under the Chairmanship of Harrold P. Flint. The business of that Committee is to cooperate with local Interfraternity Councils in organizing Interfraternity meetings. The Committee has done splendid work, is ready to do even better work if you will give it the opportunity.

Will Mr. Flint report briefly on the activities, and especially the plans, of his Committee.

Mr. Harrold P. Flint (Chairman, Visitation Committee): Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of The Conference: Those of you who were here last year will remember that there was a complete presentation of the plans, purposes and program of this Committee. I shall not go into detail this morning to present to you just how we work because you will find it in the Minutes of the last Conference.

I desire therefore this morning just to present to you briefly the results of our efforts of the past year.

During the academic year of 1930-31, 17 men were used by your Committee in the field, 17 different travelling representatives of the different Fraternities. These 17 men were scheduled by your Committee to conduct 120 meetings of an Interfraternity nature to be attended by undergraduates all over this Country.

I suppose you would call us a sort of booking agency, communicating with the Presidents and the Deans of Men and the presidents of the local Interfraternity Councils, in order to have proper representation in planning the meetings. As a result of our efforts we have received reports from 15 of the total of 17 men used and the number of meetings reported on was 47 and the total attendance reported was 1,555. A great many meetings were held which were not reported.

But we believe that as the result of the effort of transferring the spirit and the message of this Conference to the undergraduates upon the various campuses of the Country, we have been able this past year to do a much larger work than we were able to do the very first year of our efforts.

The Chairman of The Conference has asked that I continue the work for this current academic year and at the meeting of the Secretaries' Association, to be held during this Conference, I propose to discuss this matter thoroughly with them and see if we can't get a wider representation from among the officials of the Fraternities and, if possible, a wider distribution of our efforts.

The Chairman: At the Annual Meeting of the National Association of College Deans the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the financial stability of all college groups concerns the administrative authorities of our colleges and universities, because (a) they cannot prepare their students for good citizenship without inculcating principles of personal financial responsibility; (b) the debts of a group impose undue obligations upon individuals who have had no share in incurring them and may be in no position to help to defray them; (c) even occasional unsound financial condition of college groups brings undue discredit upon the entire student body and works harm to both the institution and to all college groups; and (d) struggling with serious financial situations, such as are found too frequently, diverts time and energy from more legitimate purposes of college life, and destroys the morale of the groups involved; be it therefore

"Resolved: That a primary condition to functioning as a group or a Fraternity shall be a sound financial setup, and that through the office of the Dean of Men there should be such supervision and auditing of group finances, and such direction whenever necessary, as will secure desired results without in any way depriving individuals or groups of the initiative and training which are so valuable to them; and be it further

"Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to The Interfraternity Conference with the request that it be placed before its Fraternity members for discussion and action, to the end that universities and Fraternities may co-operate harmoniously in a movement which will effect the interests of the student body and of Fraternities alike."

As interesting work as has been done in helping groups financially in the management of their financial affairs is being done at the Ohio State University and Dean Park of Ohio

State University has very kindly consented to come and talk to us on this thesis and to tell us some of the things that he has found helpful and practicable.

I have great pleasure in presenting Dean Park to The Conference. (Applause)

Dean J. A. Park (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I have been asked to present to you the same subject which I discussed at the last meeting of the National Association of Deans of Men. With your permission I shall present it in much the same way, for this group represents, as did that, an accumulated fund of experience with Fraternities that can hardly be duplicated. I think, too, that we are seeing eye to eye on the opportunity that is beginning to open up before the American college Fraternity.

To prophesy as to educational trends is dangerous, but I venture to predict that the next 25 years will see the Fraternity making as great a contribution academically as it now does socially. I base my prediction chiefly on the quality of leadership existing within the ranks of the national officers and executives, many of whom individually and through this Conference have left an indelible imprint on the pages of Fraternity history. I must qualify my prediction, however, by assuming that the local chapters will maintain satisfactory scholarship standards and, no less important, satisfactory financial policies. The first mentioned receives your constant attention and shows the results. The second is my particular concern today.

Few colleges and fewer national Fraternities have chapters which are not at times perilously near financial disaster. A number of chapters each year are forced to suspend operations because of a situation brought about by poor financial policy. When I say this I am not telling you anything that you do not already know. Most of the organizations represented here have attempted to meet the need by installing a uniform accounting system. Where properly supervised from a central office, this is of great assistance. The most conspicuously successful piece of work that has come to my attention is that done by a Fraternity which maintains two travelling secretaries and an executive secretary who are constantly checking up on the local chapters. Few national organizations are so well staffed, and many depend upon volunteer leadership almost entirely.

The 1928 Interfraternity Conference had among its Committees one on Chapter Management and Finances. The report of this Committee, after indicating the difficulties

incident to changing leadership and personnel which are some of the Fraternity's greatest handicaps, says, "Some, other than fellow chapter members, are needed to formulate and enforce policies that affect the members, and only those who handle the problems for a period of years are prepared to meet the ever-changing conditions. It would seem, therefore, that guidance in financial matters should come from without rather than within the chapter."

I queried a number of Deans of Men, together with an equal number of Fraternity executives, as to their experiences with professional accounting services. Here are a few excerpts from their replies:

(Fraternity Executive)—"It is my opinion that outside supervision of Fraternity finances and management is highly desirable chiefly for the reason that it provides a continuity of management and thereby bridges the gaps which occur between the constantly changing personnel of the active chapters."

(Dean)—"I have no faith in the systems which various national Fraternities seek to install for their own chapters. The systems may be all right, but the intelligent and efficient cooperation from the chapter which is necessary to make it function properly is often lacking."

(Fraternity Executive)—"Inexperienced boys should not be expected to carry on big financial undertakings. Neither should they be left with advice to adopt if they see fit, because there is too much at stake."

(Dean)—"The ideal system seems to be to have an interested, conscientious man with good accounting training who will endeavor to work with the boys closely, advising them as to handling their affairs, but checking up on their records and keeping their alumni informed. Such a man can advise the boys in keeping their books so that it will not be necessary for him to do so. He can also advise and cooperate with them in buying, etc., but need not do the actual buying. He can direct the payment of bills and the handling of creditors, but need not actually do any of this work. The advantage of having the boys actually conduct their own affairs under mature and professional guidance is that it gives them the training and experience they should have, keeps them much better informed regarding actual chapter finances and causes them to take a keener interest in the chapter, which results in their appreciating chapter problems and working more in harmony with the requirements of the chapter. Companies which keep chapter books and take over all details of financial management always charge more than their services are worth and really give less

than a trained accountant who will sympathetically cooperate with the chapter when the undergraduates do the actual management."

(Fraternity Executive)—"I would not want to say this for publication but I doubt if we get a really good active chapter treasurer more often than once in five years in the average chapter. On the other hand, we get good treasurers practically every year in a number of chapters."

(Dean)—"My real hope is that some day universities and colleges that have Fraternities and sororities will be wise enough to establish a business adviser as a regular part of the administration of the university so that in addition to a system of 'bookkeeping' we may also have something to say in regard to expenditures and collections. Until this is done I see no satisfactory way of handling the present chaotic situation in regard to Fraternity finances."

(Fraternity Executive)—"There is a third type of accounting service which seems much more hopeful to me than the professional type and that is where the college has an accounting and auditing organization. I do not believe the colleges have as yet gone far enough with this. I feel very strongly that a man with the right type of personality, working with the Fraternities in a school that has a large number, could earn his salary several times over in his assistance to the business organization of the Fraternities and could be of inestimable help in handling certain personnel problems."

For more than ten years Miami University has required of her chapters a monthly audit of accounts; Ohio Wesleyan requires a monthly statement from the chapters in order to check expenditures against income; and at the University of Chicago a quarterly audit is made with the further proviso that organizations may not have more than five hundred dollars indebtedness outstanding without forfeiting certain privileges.

The University of Montana has recently taken over the auditing of chapter accounts for half its chapters. This, however, is not on a compulsory basis, though the university withholds credit if an individual has not paid his chapter bill. At the University of Kentucky a plan of compulsory auditing is now being worked out.

For three years at the Ohio State University we have audited, on request of the groups themselves, from ten to twelve sets of chapter books. Each year we ask our local Credit Bureau to rate our chapters and the rating of every chapter is known to every other chapter. We operate with the policy that satisfactory credit rating is only slightly less

important than satisfactory scholarship. As a matter of fact, they usually go hand in hand. We use four ratings—namely, A, B, C and D. Last year 60 per cent. were in class A, eight per cent. in class B, 32 per cent. in class C, and none in class D. None of the groups having their books audited by us was in the C group.

Last spring we wrote the presidents of the C grade groups, in part, as follows:

"In an effort to aid those chapters which seem to be having the greatest difficulty with finances it has been decided to provide the services of a Fraternity Accountant for such chapters. The Accountant will provide a complete accounting service for the chapters, but the control of chapter business will be in the hands of chapter officers as has hitherto been the case.

"For the present only those chapters having a C credit rating will be included and for these chapters the service will be compulsory. As you know, your Fraternity is in this class, but we hope that a year's experience with a budget-control system will bring you into a higher class."

At the end of the year those chapters gaining a higher classification will be allowed to dispense with the compulsory audit, but we hope, of course, to make the advantages so obvious that none of them will care to do so.

This service got under way with the opening of the fall quarter. Our experience has been too brief to set forth any general statements as to the efficacy of our plan but the spirit of cooperation shown has been very fine.

We recognize the fact that we shall undoubtedly be called paternalistic by some people and there are several other names which we would rather be called. Cold, hard figures, however, usually present a picture which is not subject to change by sentiment, and we balance a definite service against an indefinite sentiment.

May I repeat the closing words of my paper at Gatlinburg?

"I advance as my own opinion the thought that as Fraternity programs become increasingly ambitious they become increasingly liable to disaster and if the institution has accepted the chapter it has some responsibility for successful operation of the organization. Hitherto most of us have been operating on a 'sink or swim' philosophy. If a chapter failed financially the charter was withdrawn and the matter was considered closed. Is not supervision by the institution, welcomed or unwelcomed by the chapter, preferable to that? Fratern-

ities over the country are trying hard, especially in institutions where educational experiments are being carried on, to adjust themselves to changed conditions regarding times of pledging and initiation, shorter periods of residence, increased dormitory capacities and other factors affecting them directly. Some of them, like the fabled chameleon placed on the piece of plaid cloth, will burst with the effort to change color unless they receive assistance from the colleges.

"Shall we adopt a policy which may be criticized as paternal or shall we continue to say that the experience gained within the chapter is well worth the cost of an occasional failure?"

What we do at the Ohio State University is not important except as it contributes to the solution of the difficult problem of Fraternity finances. Our point is that since the supervision must come in many cases from outside the chapter house, it may better be done by the college than by a commercial service, the national office of the Fraternity or the more or less interested alumnus, useful as these have been. The colleges are not, so far as I can discover, pleading for the opportunity to do this, but if asked to will, I am sure, do it purely on the basis of a service which will make possible a continuity and financial stability which the American College Fraternity is now denied. (Applause)

Mr. Norman Hackett (Theta Delta Chi): Mr. Chairman, will the Dean kindly give us some of the details of this plan as they handle it at Ohio State?

The Chairman: And may I add to that request that the Dean will tell something about their system of rating credit standing of the Fraternities?

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson (past Conference Chairman; Beta Theta Pi): Mr. Chairman, and may I ask that the Dean explain to us specifically what happened to four Fraternities at Ohio State within the last week or so as reported in the daily press?

Dean Park: Taking these questions in the order in which they came, the first one was with regard to the way it worked at Ohio State.

Simply that we had operating on the campus for a number of years a professional accounting service. This service audits the accounts of Fraternity chapters at a charge of four hundred dollars a year. At the present time there are 11 or 12 Fraternities using that service.

It was our thought that the college could provide the service at approximately one-fourth of that cost and we are doing it now at ninety dollars annually. The only Fratern-

ities that were asked to come in were those who were having unsatisfactory credit standings. The other ten or dozen we had previous to the institution of this system continued on the new one.

To go to the second question, the matter of credit rating is simple. We have an association of credit men in the City of Columbus and each year we send them a list of our Fraternities, ask them to submit the credit rating which they do by their own method, send it up to us, and we send it out to the chapters.

When rushing season comes along the credit ratings are placed right alongside the scholarship rating, provided they are satisfactory. If they are not satisfactory, I suppose they are hidden. (Laughter) Nevertheless in a period of three years we have seen them swing up to the A grade in a very satisfactory way. In other words, the Fraternities are moving over from C and D groups to the A and B groups.

The last question which Dr. Shepardson put: four Fraternities this year at the Ohio State University failed to function at the beginning of the year: one local, Kappa Psi, pharmaceutical, Tau Delta Phi, and Theta Nu Epsilon. All four had been in very unsatisfactory financial shape and in every case they had decided themselves not to go on as active chapters.

It was with the thought that we didn't want a number of men on the campus carrying on semi-official activities that we submitted this question to our Council of Fraternity Presidents, which is an undergraduate group. They appointed a committee to investigate the four chapters. They recommended to the Council on Student Affairs of the University that recognition be withdrawn from those four chapters. The Council on Student Affairs accepted the recommendation and consequently recognition has been withdrawn.

Dr. Shepardson: Have they given up?

Dean Park: They have actually given up. In fact, they had actually given up before this action was taken. We simply took the action to insure ourselves against their beginning to function again in sub rosa fashion.

Dr. Shepardson: Mr. Chairman, may I ask him to extend that thought just a little bit further? How much power does your body have in that particular respect?

Dean Park: The Council on Student Affairs?

Dr. Shepardson: Yes.

Dean Park: Any new organization on the campus—fraternity or other—must be recognized by the Council on

Student Affairs before it can function; with the thought that this Council extends the recognition, we didn't question the fact that the Council has the power to withdraw the recognition.

Dr. Shepardson: And this Council is made up how?

Dean Park: The Council on Student Affairs is made up of five faculty persons and three students. The Council of Fraternity Presidents is purely an undergraduate organization.

Mr. Emanuel W. Wirkman (Phi Epsilon Pi): Do you keep a chapter's financial condition a local matter or do you advise the National?

Dean Park: Yes, we do. I am sure all of you who have chapters at Ohio State University have had reports from Fred Milligan, Assistant Dean of Men, who has the Fraternities particularly in his care. Milligan sends out each spring a very complete report on every chapter, showing the chapter roll as it has gone from quarter to quarter, the men in the house and out of the house, active members and pledges, the financial standing, the scholarship standing, the intermural participation, certain standard facts about the institution in which you are interested, such as the number of men enrolled, number and type of Fraternities.

Dr. Charles A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi): Just how do you work in conjunction with a Fraternity that has a uniform accounting system? Do you take that as your basis or is there a dual operation—your system and the Fraternity system?

Dean Park: Yes. Where the National accounting system is working effectively our auditor works with that system rather than our own. We don't attempt to force our peculiar system upon any chapter which is obligated to send in National chapter reports on a certain form. We are not setting this up as an iron-clad system. The objective is to provide for the chapters advice on financial policy.

Dr. Tonsor: Under your system do you prepare a monthly chapter statement and a monthly operating statement?

Dean Park: Exactly.

Dr. Tonsor: From the reports submitted to you by the treasurers of these chapters?

Dean Park: Yes.

Prof. George Starr Lasher (Theta Chi): Will you tell us the way that you would help the chapters in the matter of credit rating?

Dean Park: Until this time it has been merely a matter of advice. Under the new system with a compulsory audit it

goes a little further than that. We insist on the preparation of a budget which itself I think is a step in the right direction. We haven't met the situation yet where a chapter has refused to cooperate with our suggestion and if they should refuse to cooperate I suppose our next step would be to get in touch with the national headquarters and ask them to take it up with the chapter. If they felt the chapter was in the right and we were in the wrong, we'd retire as gracefully as we know how. (Laughter)

Member: Do you do some accounting service, actually? I wonder what you would do in the case of making an audit, if you found that the chapter had neglected its books. That, I think, is our greatest trouble.

Dean Park: We are going a little beyond the actual audit, in that we are having our auditor actually keep the books for a month or so if the chapter treasurer can't do it satisfactorily, with the idea of teaching him how to do it. We have discovered some chapter treasurers who will turn in a set of books which they think is complete and as a matter of fact it is far from complete. When they are asked to straighten them out they throw up their hands and say, "I don't know where that money went. I neglected to put it down at the time it was given to me." And in such cases our auditor is going right in and actually posting their accounts for them.

Bruce S. Gramley (Delta Upsilon): May I ask whether you do policing to the extent that where chapters are suffering from non-collection of bills from their own members, you go so far as to help them in any way to collect those bills?

Dean Park: Our auditor will send statements to the men involved, with the thought that if they realize that the University officers know about the situation they are apt to take it a lot more seriously than they would simply a statement from the chapter. We are not quite ready to take the step that they do at the University of Montana where they withhold credits for unpaid Fraternity bills. I don't think we can do that in justice to the non-Fraternity men. If we do that for the Fraternities, every landlady that has an account due is going to come in and ask for the same service.

Mr. Harry R. Maugans (Alpha Lambda Tau): Don't you find that the non-payment of these individual accounts is really the main cause for these chapters being in a poor position?

Dean Park: Yes, I think that is one of the main causes but not necessarily the main cause. If the budget is there before them and they have a chance to confer with the auditor and those unpaid bills stare them in the face you don't need to

argue very long to indicate what ought to be done with those unpaid bills. We will put some pressure on them from our office to the extent that I mentioned, but we don't feel that we can go to the extent of holding up credits.

Mr. Smith (University of Illinois): Dean Park, do you find that your program has any effect to improve the type of man who serves as the treasurer of the Fraternity? In other words, get away from the football player who needs the money but has no other particular ability?

Dean Park: Our experience has been too brief to tell what effect it will have on the quality of Fraternity treasurer that we shall have. We are trying very hard to make our Council of Fraternity Presidents more than a Pan-Hellenic Council. We told these boys a year ago that we wanted to make the office of chapter president one of the outstanding honors on the University campus. In other words, if a man was selected to head his chapter, that he really rated, as the boys would say on our campus. And with that in mind we have gone more than half way in everything that they have suggested. We want them to feel that they have not only a responsibility with regard to Fraternity affairs but an opportunity.

Mr. A. Vernon Bowen (Alpha Sigma Phi): Mr. Chairman, I would still like to question this idea of not withholding credit because it seems to me that every landlady and every shop-keeper and everything else and everybody else that these men owe money should be paid before they are allowed to graduate. It also appears to me that a great many of the reasons for the condition we are in is because of men in college who run up bills and get out of school without paying. They have no idea of credit and no idea of paying. If they were taught this while they were in school it would be a good thing for the nation at large.

Dean Park: I shall be very much interested in the attitude of the Fraternities represented here toward that particular question, because it is one that we are going to face. I am anticipating that this Council of Fraternity Presidents will ask us before the year is over to take that step, and if we do I'd like to have all the moral support I can get. (Laughter)

The Chairman: Dean Park may be interested to know that The Interfraternity Conference received a request from a State University a few months ago to have our Law Committee investigate the legality of an institution's withholding the diploma of a student on the score of non-payment of personal debts.

Dean W. L. Sanders (Ohio Wesleyan University): I was going to raise that very point. There was a time in the history

of our institution when credits were withheld and when students' grades were withheld because of their having failed to settle debts they owed to landladies or merchants. That was placed before our college attorney. We received from him a statement that it was absolutely illegal, that we could no longer follow that plan.

Dr. Shepardson: Mr. Chairman, I think if you study the history of American education you will find that time and again diplomas have been withheld by colleges in the United States because it was shown, even the day before commencement, that the individual did not possess the moral character which is the background of every college diploma. And I think if that were found, the law would sustain an institution in withholding the diploma, and the person who was supposed to receive it with the honors of the institution and with a certification of good character was not worthy of that distinction.

Mr. M. L. Blinken (Tau Delta Phi): Wouldn't you get the sanction on moral rather than legal grounds?

Dean H. E. Stone (University of West Virginia): Isn't the question of integrity of the man the vital question here? And aren't there many instances where the very thing that the upper classmen or the seniors in college need is a diploma and an opportunity to go out and earn their money with which to pay back Fraternity bills? Wouldn't there be a very grave danger if you attempt to make all seniors pay up all bills before graduation, that you would make it impossible for them to get the position by which they would be able to do that very thing?

Dr. Joseph C. Nate (Sigma Chi): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that our major problem in this relation is not the man who has pursued his course to graduation. It is the large multitude of men, the large turnover in two and two-and-one-half years in the chapter, those are the ones who make the problem in chapter finances. The man who has come to his senior year has as a rule come through under all the tests we might make.

I am wondering even concerning graduation there might not be a difference between the State institution and the privately controlled college. That is in respect to Dr. Shepardson's point.

While I am on my feet what is the cost of this service?

Dean Park: Ten dollars per month for the term of the school year.

Dean Fred H. Turner (University of Illinois): In the first place, who is going to determine whether or not the

student actually owes the bill? When you have a large student body, ten thousand, and you have all the landladies and all the merchants in the community suggesting that half of those people owe them bills, that is quite a job.

Here is another thing: I think you will find that in practically every community where there is a college the merchants and the people of the town feel they have a sort of inherent right to do business with the students. And then what happens is this: The student stops in at somebody's store and the merchant says, "Let me sell you something." The student says, "I haven't any money." "Oh, that's all right. Charge it." And then the student does that. Before long the student begins to worry a little bit about the bill.

Now, after all it is a business proposition between the student and the merchant, and I can't quite see where and why the university should consider the student any more than any other citizen.

I think the real situation is that too many merchants and police officers and people around the communities where colleges are think the student is a special individual, that he ought to get special treatment of some kind because he is a student, and there is where the whole thing falls down. If the merchants were a little more hard-boiled it would lessen it considerably. After all, it is a business matter between the student and the merchant and it should be carried on in that way.

Prof. George Starr Lasher (Theta Chi): I am more interested in just what effect this has upon the chapter as a whole.

It seems to me that one of our problems is to get efficient handling of accounts, so that the budget will be met, the expenditures will come within the budget, so that the bills will be paid and so that we can be protected against carelessness and possible dishonesty on the part of treasurers. I know of more than one chapter that has suffered from actual dishonesty on the part of chapter treasurers. I know of many that have had reserves that have been built up over four or five years through very careful handling of money, then to be entirely destroyed because of the inefficiency of the treasurer in one year.

Now, what I am interested in is a system of this character which will protect the chapters against dishonest treasurers and inefficient treasurers. I think that you'd find the individual accounts can be handled by having the bills sent home instead of sent to the student after the student becomes delinquent.

Mr. Louis M. Fushan (Phi Epsilon Pi): Mr. Chairman, if we are seeking a solution for our problem I think it would

be well for The Conference to seek the opinions of those colleges who have adopted the policy of withholding a degree of the member of the Fraternity if he is in arrears in his obligations.

I happen to know of one university, the University of Pittsburgh, where that system has been adopted, and it has simplified greatly the problem of collecting financial obligations. I believe it has been in existence now for two or three years and since that time no man has graduated in arrears. It might be well to find out just what the experience of the University has been in that connection.

Mr. Biddle (Assistant Dean of Men, University of Pittsburgh): Only on one occasion in the last four years have we had to withhold the degree. Our procedure is something like this:

They all know about this thing. We send them a letter stating that the names of those who are in arrears must be sent to us. The Fraternities notify us and about 50 per cent. of them take their obligations and pay them immediately. Then the remaining 50 per cent. are conferred with by either Dean Clothier or by me and about 90 per cent. of the remaining 50 per cent. pay up. Then we give them the final day and the whole 100 per cent. take care of their bills. It is just the matter of taking them and showing them we mean business and the account must be met. We reserve the right, our office, or the faculty of the school in which the student is registered, to approve the bill, and if it is under dispute we generally arrive at a figure or at an amount which is satisfactory to all concerned.

With business houses and landladies, we have had really no difficulty at all. We have a system whereby our freshmen and sophomore students must live in approved rooming houses and must contract for them. So with those landladies who must meet certain conditions before students may live there, we have no difficulty. We help them in securing payment on their accounts with students.

But with juniors and seniors living with people in and about the community we let them work that out as seems best to them. Occasionally we do confer with the students.

Regarding the merchants we have no trouble. They understand that that is their job and I believe probably one reason we have less difficulty than a school in a small town is, after all we are in a large city where the students are accepted as individuals with whom the merchant must transact his business individually.

We have had real success in this matter of collection and we have placed it on the moral basis which Dr. Shepardson

suggested, that the student must satisfy us that he is an individual worthy of his degree.

Mr. A. W. Defenderfer (Delta Sigma Phi): At the outset I want to say it is one of the most important and timely subjects that have been brought before this Conference.

Secondly, I don't know of any organization or institution in the country that has given more constructive thought to Fraternities than the Ohio State University.

And, thirdly, the legality of the thing, it seems to me, as to how far the colleges and Fraternities can go in this matter, rests with their charters.

Now, the question has been brought in here, should the universities desire or hope to go further with us in this matter of collecting, would that involve the boarding house and the merchants? I can't see that they are in any way obligated. They are merely taking care of those organizations over which they claim to and do have supervision, and in very few cases do they have supervision over the merchant or the boarding house, but they do have supervision over the Fraternity and as long as they do it seems to me they are within their rights in lending the kind of cooperation that Ohio State and other institutions are giving.

While it is our desire, I think—and I should like before this discussion ends to have an expression from The Conference which I think would help all of us—to have the universities and colleges cooperate with us in this matter and withhold the degree, I don't think for a minute that we should try to pass the buck on them entirely.

It is up to us to do our part in this matter and if every Fraternity here would adopt or put teeth in the laws they already have by having every man in the Fraternity work on a budget and pay his obligations in advance, we'd eliminate a lot of this.

Personally, I am opposed to this idea of having a boy borrow money to go to college and join a Fraternity. If anything has been the cause of this depression, which we don't like to hear about, it has been this very thing. There has been too much borrowing in advance and hoping that everybody is going to be a Santa Claus.

Mr. Alvin T. Burrows (Phi Sigma Kappa): You have one problem regarding the chapter paying out money and another of equal importance, how it is going to get the money coming to it.

I wonder if any of you have a rule in the chapter where you must pay your obligations by a certain time or get kicked out? We have tried it plenty of times and it works very well.

A lot of your discussion here is on the student body and outside affairs. But we are considering, how we are going to get the money, and then to spend it.

Dean Thomas Arkle Clark (Educational Adviser of The Conference; Alpha Tau Omega): I don't believe it is a logical presentation of the situation to say that the university or the college is responsible for the organization and not responsible for the individual. And those of us who have had some experience with Deans recognize that all the people whom the students owe feel that the university is quite as responsible for the individual as for the organization. Nor do I grant that when a man has reached his junior or senior year he has established himself to such an extent that there is no likelihood that he will make bills and not pay them.

I believe that the solution—or, at least, the solution which my own Fraternity has made—of being responsible for the collection of the bills of its own members—and we have it in Alpha Tau Omega—is to put teeth in our law which permits us to penalize a man if he doesn't meet his obligations. I think the responsibility is on the Fraternity and not the institution. And God help the institution if we had to be responsible for every small bill that the undergraduate makes.

Mr. Stuart Maclean (Delta Tau Delta): Like most of you, I imagine, in Delta Tau Delta we have constitutional provisions which permit the putting of teeth into these financial affairs, and with the beginning of this particular college year we have begun to put teeth into it. We have said, "Pay up or get out!" And so far it is working like a charm.

Mr. M. H. Blinken (Tau Delta Phi): You heard a few minutes ago that we received word of the action taken by the constituted Council of Presidents at Ohio State. We took action ourselves a few months ago after a thorough investigation and suspended the chapter there.

We found as the result of our investigation that in spite of all the teeth that we have in our charter that the problem can't be solved merely by suspending or expelling a member or suspending a chapter. We have a situation now in Ohio State where there are debts running back about four years. Of the approximately two thousand dollars owed by our chapter in April about 75 per cent. was a debt that had accumulated before the active members of the chapter were admitted to the chapter. Nevertheless their problem was to meet their current debts and somehow fend with the creditors that were clamoring for payment of antecedent debts.

We found we had to suspend most of the active members of the chapter and so we took the bull by the horns and sus-

pended the entire chapter until the alumni could arrange for payment of the past debts.

But what puzzled me was how by mere suspension of a member or a chapter we can pay debts that exist? I imagine that the Deans of Men in the colleges where individuals or chapters have been suspended will say if you want to continue your activities you must pay the landladies and pay the board bills and pay the merchants regardless of the action you may take on respective individuals.

How can we possibly hope to collect moneys of men who have quit school or have been graduated unless the colleges and Deans cooperate with us to effect collection from the men before the men are out of school?

Dean Stone: I believe that there is something fundamental back of the inability of the members of Fraternities to pay their bills and that unless you attack that fundamental condition you are going to have problems in increasing numbers to solve.

I'd like to put in a plea for active cooperation and friendly cooperation between administrative officers and local Fraternity officers and national officers for a reduction in expenses for members of Fraternities on university campuses.

Just last week our Interfraternity Council reduced the cost of three Pan-Hellenic dances from two thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars for this year, saving for the 16 members belonging, eight hundred dollars.

I cite that as one illustration of how Fraternities belonging to local Interfraternity Councils can make it possible to reduce costs for their members.

Members of our Fraternities have come to me and asked for a statement of what the other chapters are paying their cooks and we found a range from seventy dollars per month to one hundred and seventy dollars per month. Our Fraternities have asked for the facts in order that they might make necessary adjustments.

I should like to suggest also that if the National Fraternity can reduce assessments on chapters of Fraternities on our college campuses, that too would help in some universities.

I believe that on many campuses, as on our own campus, many non-Fraternity men—and I speak as a Fraternity man, a member of Phi Gamma Delta—are living for thirty to forty per cent. less and living better than Fraternity men live. Every Fraternal body I belong to, whether it is a social organization or a Fraternity organization, is losing members and having financial problems because while the cost of nearly

everything else has come down Masonic dues and Rotary dues and Fraternity dues, so far as it has come to my knowledge, have not been reduced.

I make this unpopular plea, perhaps, but I believe that we must meet problems of larger family groups somewhat as men with families are meeting their own family problems when their incomes have been reduced. I'd like the reaction to those remarks from others.

Mr. Maugans: We don't have that question. The expenses of the Fraternity men out of necessity happen to be pretty nearly at the level of the non-Fraternity men. Men go to school down there on less money than men do in the Northern universities. Consequently, we have adjusted our chapters down there—we have to do it out of necessity—so that their expenses aren't very much higher than the non-Fraternity men's.

Now, we have all in my estimation got teeth in our constitutions to permit us to expel a man for non-payment of dues and his Fraternal obligations. But there are only a handful of us who have got the courage to go through with this and expel them. What we are seeking I think in practically every case is for the moral support of some outside agency which will eliminate the necessity of our having to take that final step and expel our men. If we were to expel all the men who are behind in their obligations to the Fraternities—and that is our obligation and our only logical solution—there would be vastly fewer Fraternity men in this country than there are now. (Laughter)

The Secretary: Dean Stone, you may be interested in the fact that outside at the table there is a chart prepared by the Information Service on the study of costs of Fraternity membership. These figures are from 148 institutions and were compiled by taking all the chapters of all of those institutions and averaging the costs.

Now, if any of the executive secretaries are interested in going into this matter, you will find here a very fine basis for starting a program.

Incidentally, the Deans might be interested in comparing the costs of their institutions with other institutions.

Professor W. J. Berry (Pi Kappa Phi): It seems to me that Dean Park's solution doesn't go quite far enough.

Auditing is a valuable thing, keeping books is a valuable thing. All of those things are helpful to the Fraternity treasurer and the chapter, but it has been my experience that Fraternity men need constant guidance in their expenditures. I find that they don't know how to make up a budget.

There is need of constant supervision over the expenditures and one reason why the expenses of Fraternity men are as great as they are is because they themselves do not know how to plan to spend their money. And they make these expenditures, run up a deficit, and before anyone realizes the situation the chapter is hundreds of dollars in debt. They need constant guidance and supervision from the chapter adviser or from the Fraternity officer or from some interested alumnus and without their guidance and supervision I don't believe that a mere auditing of books is going to be of very great help.

Dr. Tonsor: I'd like to give one reaction that was asked for a moment ago in connection with the reduction of Fraternity assessments and dues. I think that reaction may account for Dr. Gerstenberg's failure to find anybody here talking about autonomy.

A great many of our chapters incurred indebtedness for real estate and other things during the period of boom and many a chapter is carrying a house with a mortgage, and a second mortgage, and in many cases outside notes that the chapter is obligated to pay. If there was any way in which the chapter could crawl out from underneath that burden and reduce that burden it would gladly do so. And it may be that our willingness to call the university authorities in to cooperate is that we are hoping and praying in some way or other that that burden can be reduced and assessments lowered.

Dean Sanders: Before I speak of our system of financial supervision I should like to say that I think we ought to differentiate quite sharply between this matter of the colleges helping the Fraternities collect accounts and helping the merchants. There is a difference, it seems to me. The Fraternities are college organizations and we have some responsibility for them. We have no responsibility, it seems to me, with reference to the others, so far as holding up credits is concerned. We do have the moral responsibility and while we cannot legally—according to our attorney—withhold credits, we can counsel the students and if we found that a student was a dead-beat, of course, we could deny him admission in the fall when he sought to return.

Now, as to supervision of our Fraternity finances, you understand it is a small institution that I represent. We have 35 organizations, men's and women's. We have an auditing committee, two members, a member of the School of Business Administration and the Dean of Men. Fraternities submit monthly reports to the chairman of that committee, a member of our business staff. He goes over the reports with the treasurer. If he find that there are tendencies in the wrong direc-

tion, tendency to unwarranted expansion in expenditures, he counsels with that man and confers with me. He goes further, he gives the treasurers some training if they need it. Usually the treasurers are members of the Business Administration Department and are fairly well schooled in accounting, but if it happens that a Fraternity does not elect to the position of treasurer such a man, then this man gives that treasurer a good deal of training in the supervision of the accounts.

I don't believe we have had any unfortunate reactions to that system. I don't think our Fraternities consider it paternalism. It has been handled in the finest kind of spirit. There has been a spirit of cooperation. For that service they pay twenty-five dollars a year. They have their treasurers supervised. They receive their monthly reports. And at the end of the year they have their accounts audited. Certainly no Fraternity could protest that the University was taking an unfair advantage in charging them twenty-five dollars a year for the complete auditing of their accounts plus the supervision throughout the year.

In another institution where more organizations were involved, I could see how the expense would be somewhat increased.

By that system we have avoided the unfortunate financial difficulties that our organizations used to face; as far as I can see they are now in a sound position.

If Mr. Husband should place on my desk a statement showing that some fraternity was on the way to financial difficulties that matter would be adjusted by conferring with the Fraternity and if necessary by taking into our counsel national officers. I do not believe that there is any necessity for our using high-handed methods. I think that the colleges and the Fraternities can cooperate in this matter without a feeling of paternalism on the part of the Fraternities or without the college's feeling that an undue influence has been exercised by the Fraternities in their insistence upon Fraternal autonomy. (Applause)

Mr. Sidney B. Fithian (Alpha Tau Omega): Our Fraternity takes this position, that no outside organization ought to interfere with the internal management of the Fraternity. Now, there may be some occasions where it is necessary to vary this rule. But I think it is an admission of weakness on the part of the Fraternity when it admits that it has an organization that is not capable of handling its internal affairs. I think it is an advertisement to the public that it is incapable of carrying on the business of the Fraternity, and when it gets to that point I think the Fraternity system is sure to break down.

Mr. Floyd W. Mundy (Sigma Phi): The remark made by the gentleman from the South as to when we wanted the cooperation of the Deans and that was at the end of the school, that is like getting the cooperation after the boys graduate. If we want it at all we want it right through the year. It is welcome any time.

The second thought I had in mind you might call socialism or radicalism and that is I think that some of us are doomed—I know it is a very touchy subject—if we don't stop this wild building and financing.

Now, I think all of you understand if you have been in any of the new houses lately that have been financed during the boom period that there is very little time for Fraternalizing with each other. Most of the time is spent talking about finances and it is a pretty sore spot. It has taken away also, I think, from the scholastic record of some of these men. They have been sitting up nights worrying about it themselves. They are conscientious about it, some of them although not all of them.

But, gentlemen, you know as well as I do that there are set-ups in this country, and many of them, which it is absolutely impossible to work out, and we as national officers have permitted this wild financing to go on. Why, alumni in some cases have bought houses outright, hundred thousand dollar houses, and paid for them, and the chapters can't even take care of them. It is an absolute impossibility to do it.

You talk about reducing. I think a lot can be accomplished, but you have left out the bugbear in this thing and that is the house, and financing these houses. Some of them don't stop at fourth mortgages. They have fifths and sixths on them. (Laughter) And take a chapter that is permitted, along with its alumni—and some of them are faculty members—to spend sixty thousand dollars, and it will get thirty thousand dollars worth of value; but if you gave a chapter thirty-five thousand as the limit, you would see better and more practical Fraternity houses built in this Country, and they would get thirty-five thousand dollars worth of value.

Dean Smith: Let me cite you a little example that would answer this situation.

Last spring our Economics Department at the University of Illinois notified all Fraternities that at such and such a time a meeting would be held for all house presidents and commissaries and the department would be willing to aid these people in working out food budgets and meals. There was no question as to what we were going to do, and certainly definite cooperation was offered by the University. And eleven fraternities were present.

Mr. Van Veen: Dean Park's plan raises one serious question in connection with Dean Clothier's plan at the University of Pittsburgh. It has been our experience in Pittsburgh, where a system of financial supervision is not in operation as it is at Ohio State, and responsibility is put on the chapter officers themselves to report the delinquent accounts to the administration, that the chapter officers failed to report those accounts to the administration because, after all, they feel certain obligations to these men who are their Fraternity brothers and they don't want to withhold their degrees.

But if there could be a possible combination of the system at Ohio State and the system at Pittsburgh it would work out perfectly. And I think the sense of the opinion voiced here this morning is that most of us are heartily in accord with that plan and the object now seems to be to get at some way in which we could get the college administrations to adopt it.

Mr. Meisel: Mr. Chairman, in view of the discussion that has taken place on this subject I think it would be well for a committee to study and report with recommendations.

I therefore move that a committee be appointed to study and report on methods of practical cooperation, especially in financial matters, between the Fraternity and the university and report at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. Gerstenberg: May I suggest that possibly that is the kind of a motion that should go to the Resolutions Committee? I think Mr. Meisel perhaps realizes there are a few angles to that which may need some touching up. Perhaps he'd like to do it himself. Just refer it to the Resolutions Committee and let it come in tomorrow.

For example, I might suggest this that occurs to me: I'd like to see in such a committee report a section on the—I can't think of a layman's word but the lawyer's word is sanction—the kind of sanctions that the university may use to enforce the cooperation. This whole question of withholding credits I'd like to see in there.

Dr. Shepardson: Mr. Chairman, before the vote is taken I'd like to suggest something that was called to my attention that is a little apart from the financial side of this motion which fits in well with what Dr. Gerstenberg said.

Will we allow outsiders to control our Fraternities? I think the fundamental answer is, Are the Fraternities controlling themselves? I think it is worth while for The Conference to think about certain things.

Dean Park mentioned that by vote of a body in Ohio State University, composed of representatives of the administration and students, four Fraternities at the Ohio State University are not now functioning.

In the Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of this Conference not long ago there was a statement about a protest made to this Conference from a certain college or university in this country that a chapter of a Fraternity represented in this Conference was running at that institution in spite of the protest or ban of the administration.

There is a rumor which is heard everywhere, heard every year, that in a certain famous Southern military school where Fraternities are banned, a member of this Conference has a sub rosa chapter and on the day of the commencement or the day after every commencement members of that Fraternity sport badges.

Closely allied to that there is this proposition which I heard the other day: At a certain college not far from here—and I have heard this over and over again—a local Interfraternity organization bars from its membership, composed of members of this Conference, other organizations which also are members of this Conference.

In the general discussion of sanctions or authority, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that somewhere around those four apparently disconnected illustrations I have given something which ought to be considered by this Conference.

The Chairman: With the consent of the mover and second of the resolution I shall refer it to the Committee on Resolutions and ask them to draw up a definite statement of policy on the question that we have been discussing this morning and, if possible, to report this afternoon, so that we may consider it overnight and then vote on the resolution tomorrow. This is a matter of great importance from two angles—the financial and the angle of cooperation with college authorities. And I think we should all like to see The Conference place itself definitely on record in the matter.

We had hoped to have for you at this time an entertaining and illuminating half hour. A man who has been engaging his time in sub rosa activities for a number of years, who has been doing the thing that we have been fighting, and who has given it up as a futile way to spend a man's time, had given us a great deal of information about what is actually going on in the name of Theta Nu Epsilon and Kappa Beta Phi.

It seemed to the Executive Committee that in view of the fact that most of us have rules and regulations about joining these organizations, and that most of us are patting our-

selves on the back as to how well we are enforcing those regulations, no matter what other Fraternities are doing, it would be interesting and helpful to have some of the real facts, and in that spirit we invited Mr. Freeman to come and talk, not that we were going to approve his activities, but merely to use the information that he had, perhaps better than any other man in the country.

I am sorry to say that I had a telegram this morning saying that is is unable to appear.

I have received, though, in the course of the past year a letter from him that gives a good deal of this information; which, in fact, was responsible for the thought that it might be well to have him appear here, and I am going to ask the Secretary to read it because I am sure that some of it at least will interest most of us.

The Secretary: This letter comes to Mr. Duerr on the letterhead of the National Headquarters of the International Fraternity of Kappa Beta Phi. The letter is as follows:

. . . Official Reporter's Note: At this point the Secretary reads the letter in question . . .

The Chairman: Unless there is objection, this letter will not appear in the Minutes.

Mr. A. Vernon Bowen (Alpha Sigma Phi, New York City): Last year there was read before The Interfraternity Conference the name of a man who was accused of forming such sub rosa organizations as have just been mentioned.

Since that time we have investigated this man and from the information received from various sources, together with the information brought by our Kentucky Chapter, L. L. Johnson was brought to trial and I think you will be glad to know that he is no longer with Alpha Sigma Phi. (Applause)

. . . The First Session of the Twenty-Third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference adjourned at 12:42 o'clock, Friday Afternoon, November 27th, 1931 . . .

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

. . . The Second Session of the Twenty-Third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference was called to order at 2:38 o'clock, Friday Afternoon, November 27, 1931, Mr. Alvan E. Duerr, Chairman of The Conference, presiding, and Mr. Edward T. T. Williams, Secretary of The Conference, acting as Secretary of the Session, called the roll and reported a quorum present.

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that 147 delegates and alternates were in attendance at the Conference, as well as 11 Deans and 37 visitors.

The Chairman announced that the Year Book for 1931 would cost the same as last year, and that it would include reprints of the Minutes of the 1909 and the 1911 Conferences, since these were now out of print and a number of member fraternities lacked copies. The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll for orders for the 1931 Year Book.

The Chairman, in accordance with the provision of the By-Laws, invited suggestions of special topics for discussion at the Saturday Morning Session. The following were made:

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi): The present trend toward the elimination of fraternity membership during the freshman year.

Mr. Lee Dover (Zeta Beta Tau): The tendency in certain communities to tax fraternity property higher than other residential property.

Mr. Albert W. Meisel (Pi Kappa Phi): Methods of securing and holding alumni interest.

Mr. Russell C. MacFall, Chairman of the Law Committee, spoke briefly on some of the points of particular interest in the report of his committee (Exhibit L.)

At this point in the proceedings the delegates of the Local Fraternities and of the Undergraduate Interfraternity Councils joined the Conference for the purpose of hearing Dr. Suzzallo's address.

The Chairman: For five years it has been the ambition and the dream of the members of the Executive Committee to bring to this Conference one of the outstanding educators and Fraternity men, a man who captured the imagination in his career at one of our large Western institutions, whose ideas and whose administration of that institution stimulated thought. We felt that he would set us thinking as no one has done on some of the problems that face the Fraternity world. In fact, I am expecting him to discover problems that we have without our knowing that we have them. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present to you Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, formerly President of the University of Washington, and always active in the Zeta Psi Fraternity. Dr. Suzzallo. (Applause)

. . . The Conference rises amid continued applause . . .

Dr. Henry Suzzallo (President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York City):

One of the characteristics of American education, which must be kept in mind when you think of the Fraternity problem, is that the American public school system—and I include all institutions in the public service, because an endowed institution is no more private in its service than a state-supported institution—is singularly responsive to parental and public opinion. In consequence American colleges care more about the whole man in the living process of education than do the higher educational institutions of other nations.

Of course, our fellow Anglo-Saxons have always been concerned about this, particularly under the English tradition. But if you go to the Continent of Europe, about the only question that is asked by the university authorities is, "Can you pass your examinations?" They do not care whether the student ever tries them or not. Student health and student morals are the student's own business, and there is no particular attempt made to look out for the aspects of personality, which are not intellectual.

Our American education and public opinion are in absolute contrast to those of the continent. We have begun officially to care about the physical condition of our undergraduates. We have begun to care about the emotions of our students, and the psychiatrist has become a very important addition to the personnel administration. Deans and individual counsellors have multiplied that the man as a whole may be guided and trained.

But there is one basic need for which the earlier American institutions did not provide, but which was taken care of almost at once by the spontaneous efforts of the student body itself—the sociable life found many expressions. One of these ways took form in a permanent institution: the American Fraternity System.

The faculty paid little attention to the Fraternities at first. Its attention was occasional, negative and disciplinary. But as public opinion became more and more critical the universities were gradually forced into assuming some supervision of them.

An attempt was made to bring them into line as forces which would support the main intentions of a college education, which is intellectual. With this effort you are all familiar. We have now reached the view that the fraternity system must reinforce intellectuality, and that as an institution it is not

to be esteemed highly if it is merely neutral, and not to be tolerated at all if its influence upon the intellectual life is counteractive. A critical and parental opinion will support the university or college administration in this view.

The Fraternity must not only be an influence for the fostering of intellectual interest and achievement, but it must likewise realize more vigorously its assumption that it fosters the strengthening of character and contributes the kind of recreation and sociability which are contributive to fine personal power instead of destructive to it.

One may read the future only by projecting the angle of past development. The only way to approximate what is going to happen in the future is to go back twenty-five years and note the status of the Fraternity then as compared with its status now. Project a line between those two moments into the future and you will begin to realize what responsibilities are likely to rest upon the fraternity system twenty-five years hence.

Two things are perfectly clear to my mind. First: the Fraternity can no longer, as it once did, maintain that it is an institution quite independent of the total collegiate and university policy. I can remember when the chapter of one of the best fraternities at the University of Washington sent three of its alumni representatives to me to protest an objection to a policy laid down because fraternity affairs were none of the university's business. The Fraternity existed in absolute independence of the university authorities. Of course, they had not been reading their own history.

Nobody wants the university to dominate the Fraternity management; least of all the university. The fraternities have a management of their own, both local and national. But there is this to be said about the situation. There is no other educational system in the world which is so finally and completely responsive to public opinion as American education is, and if a fraternity system or any other affiliated organization refuses to perform its proper function, sooner or later it is going to come under the domination of university policy and administration. No university managements want to dominate the fraternity system, provided it will voluntarily take care of its full responsibilities. Cooperation will always be more completely successful than any form of domination or supervision.

We have had confirming experiences in the body politic; when corporations, in days passed, greatly abused their power, the government stepped in and supervised them. All of us recognize that we would have had less trying interference of

government in business if business had voluntarily and fully cooperated in the commonweal.

If the universities have to take over the management of fraternities through restrictions and regulations, there will be great losses. It will be a great gain to have such bodies as The Interfraternity Conference engage in a program of heightening the power of the Fraternity to contribute to the primary and secondary intentions of university life.

That is the first look into the future which I wish you to take.

The second thing that I wish to suggest comes out of my desire to have you look forward after first looking back. In viewing an institution which is strongly sentimentalized in the affections of men, it is quite impossible to consider seriously a program for the future which does not take into account the indigenous traditions of the institution under consideration.

I have had occasion to say, in such infrequent addresses as I have made before Fraternity men, that the Fraternity in the American college life is our substitute for the residential colleges which have been so marked a possession of the older English universities. The college fraternity is native to our academic soil.

Because of the inadequacies of the Fraternity System, which was a provision for the kind of intimate and sociable life which students not only craved but needed, we are giving up hope of modifying it and beginning to go back to the idea of the old English example for a substitute. First, we are putting the freshmen under the influence of residence halls, then the sophomores, and in some places the whole undergraduate student body. As fast as money can be acquired the movement to substitute the life of the residential college for the life of the fraternity house will be accelerated. It already seems possible that it may prove that it is easier to borrow a foreign idea than to reform an indigenous one.

To be sure, this trend is not highly extensive at the moment; nevertheless you must face the question as to how far in the course of a quarter century it will proceed.

The earlier you deal with a trend the more intelligently you will deal with it and the less resistance you will encounter. If I had been asked fifteen years ago how we might best get the American correlative of the English residential college system, I should have said the best promise of success would be in the reconstruction and expansion of the Fraternity System. I am far less sure than I was. Considering the relative poverty of most colleges, in particular their financial

inability to set up residential colleges, the reform of the Fraternity System still offers promise of practical result. But it must be admitted that those in charge of college administration in this country are no longer looking very hopefully to the Fraternity as a possible substitute for the residential college.

Still the issue is as yet unsettled. Whether we shall develop something out of our Fraternity System to meet the human want and necessity it can serve depends largely upon what this Interfraternity Conference does and what the respective national Fraternities do in the course of the next ten years.

It means that you must give the future immediate attention, first, in terms of careful thought, and second, in terms of effective action.

How are we going to reconstruct the Fraternity System so that it will minister to all the objects of university life?

I am thoroughly convinced that we have in most cases "over-democratized" the Fraternity System by vesting too much autonomy in the local chapters of undergraduates. I firmly believe that we have underwritten a fallacy. That fallacy is that the only members of a Fraternity who are allowed to be genuinely active are those in undergraduate life. The presence of so many gray-haired men here today indicates that this assumption is not entirely true.

If a Fraternity means anything it is something which, in a high percentage of cases, should persist in the interest of the men who are graduates, in the elders of the Fraternity. And we do know there are an extraordinary number of elders who do take a live interest in the Fraternity life. They are constantly coming back, constantly giving counsel and advice, constantly meeting in reunion. As the mature bearers of a tradition, they should be allowed a more effective voice. Vesting so much control with the undergraduates that they can balk almost every effort of the national headquarters to do something for them is an utter mistake.

After all, the mature sentiment and tradition of a Fraternity System is more largely locked up in its elders than it is in its apprentices of the undergraduate years. As a matter of fact, most men are not good Fraternity men until about their fourth year. Each of the four college years is a stage in apprenticeship. What a Fraternity is trying to do pre-eminently is to carry on a tradition. Tradition is largely expressed in feeling. Whatever is lodged in feeling is exceedingly tenacious, as it is likewise exceedingly contagious if it gets a chance to operate. The influence, example, counsel

and authority of older men are needed if a tradition is to have a chance to operate with younger men.

We get our ideas by discussion. We get our feelings through companionship. A man is known by the company he keeps. But not if he doesn't keep it. The younger Fraternity man needs effective contact with his elders. When, in undergraduate life, the association is too exclusively with immature fellows, there is always the danger that a tradition will become tenuous.

Active life in the Fraternity is nothing but a period of apprenticeship and the journeyman-master status resides primarily in the elder members who live long enough to get rid of the dross and to maintain the pure gold of Fraternity life. Control over the Fraternity tradition and its administration is a prime responsibility of the alumnus.

Two problems suggest themselves. I do not know how to answer the questions that I myself propound.

In the first place, how are we going to increase the active interest of the alumni, to make them an assimilating group of men?

In the second place, how are we going to change the distribution of power between alumni and undergraduates so that the local chapter cannot always veto what the elders in possession of the finest elements of Fraternity tradition desire to bring about?

These constitute two of the most difficult problems we have in the Fraternity System.

The economic aspects of the Fraternity System constitute a whole series of problems which I have not touched. But I am consoled by the fact that it is a great deal easier to straighten out the finances of these Fraternities, to cut down their costs, and to manage their accounts, than it is to deal with the spiritual and the intellectual elements of the situation. It is this side that I wish to stress.

Some remarkable work has been done by the leaders of this Interfraternity Conference in obtaining, by appeal to extrinsic interest, more application to intellectual work in the chapters. The result has saved our faces and made Fraternities more respectable in the eyes of administrative authorities. It is one thing to get good marks because you are too proud to have low ones or because the elders and the traveling secretaries are after you all the time. It is another and a better thing to develop an intrinsic interest in intellectuality as a fine human possession. To be good because of extrinsic motives is well enough; to be intrinsically interested in goodness is infinitely better.

In spite of all the progress thus far made, we have really not begun to deal with the very heart of the problem of real college success. But I ought to be fair by admitting that the prime responsibility for the lack of intellectual interest in studies on the part of Fraternity men or other students does not rest on you. After all, your responsibility is secondary and supplemental. It is in fact the prime responsibility of the college teacher and the university administration.

When we have more college teachers with an interest in human beings as vital as their interest in academic subjects, and with the sympathetic ability to see the problems of life as the youth perceives them, then students will be interested intellectually.

The over-emphasis in the recruiting of college teachers on the highly specialized training of a doctor of philosophy is not altogether sound. Such a person is not primarily trained to be a college teacher but trained for another worthy profession, that of investigation and research. To bore youngsters to death with details that are significant only to mature scholars is one successful means of banishing vital interest from collegiate study.

I am not so impractical as to say it is not better to be studious for a second rate reason than not to be studious at all. I think you ought to keep up your good work, but I call your attention to what your next job is, and that is to support that type of experiment in the colleges which is aiming directly at the vitalization of college instruction. Your danger is that you will come back shouting about the beloved old institution that you knew when you were an undergraduate and be inclined to oppose these reforms, for the human affection of an old alumnus twines itself about things as they once were.

The dear old alumnus of an institution, just to the extent that he remembers too well what the chapter in his day was, is likely to fail to look forward to the future reforms needed to teach the youngsters of a new time. Such a Fraternity man is likely to be a handicap to the future constructive work of the Fraternity that means to survive usefully.

My injunction is to give your understanding and tolerance to every experiment and every reform which is trying to save the intellectual life of the potential American leaders now enrolled in your old colleges.

I am sorry I can't take time to tell you about all the promising experiments under way because I think there are going to be more useful reforms achieved in the American college system during the next 15 years than we have had in the previous 150 years. We are just at the turning point.

You will perceive that if you study the trends within our present situation.

And so I ask the interest of this Interfraternity Conference in the whole series of educational researches and experiments under way. The professors are beginning to get interested. The students have been interested for a long time. But they have been interested as consumers and not as producers of a certain vital intellectual effect. They have been interested in the problem because they have been too often bored. But youth has a marvelous capacity for escape. They immediately began to construct interesting institutions of their own outside the class room to supply the vital interests which they did not acquire in the class room.

Such has been the attitude of the undergraduate in recent years. He has glorified athletics. He has glorified the sociable life. He has glorified the management of student affairs. And he has glorified every kind of a student body activity which is somehow a creation of his own interest. He has done very little about improving the vitality of instruction, largely because he was incapable of doing it. It is outside his constructive domain. It belongs to the teacher. He now recognizes it.

The entire body of the American Association of University Professors, through its chapters, is about to study the problem of the improvement of collegiate instruction. There will be held this summer, at the University of Minnesota, a research conference of the leading college professors who have been engaged in investigation of university problems. They are assembling for conference and discussion that they may find out what problems the other fellow senses, what techniques he has employed and what scientific findings are now available. Then they will go back to their respective institutions as stimulating, scientific foci for the cooperative work of all the members of these chapters.

It means much for the future when the ablest minds of the American colleges turn their attention vigorously to the problem of educating the individual as they have to the accretion of important truth about an academic study. Experimental demonstrations of rich promise are already observed at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Chicago, and in many other large and small colleges. I have seen two colleges that have gone through a complete revolution in one year, once the faculty had turned its intellectual power on the problem of improved teaching.

You will often wonder what is the meaning of all this change. Is the dear old college being chopped into pieces? Perhaps you are beginning to resist it. Your business is not

to resist but to try to understand. The college that fails to get into step with its time is on the way to becoming a corpse, particularly in the rapidly changing life which characterizes our time.

As alumni, you are going to have something to say about all this change. But the alumni of an institution have power. I have sat upon advisory committees in the reconstruction of six or seven institutions during the last few years and there is no body of persons connected with the college to which the administration is so sensitive and so responsive as the college's alumni body. Make up your mind to help.

Changes are going to be very numerous. What is going to become of your fraternity system? The junior college system is sweeping over the Far and the Middle West; it is sweeping into the South and, it is beginning to appear timidly even in the Middle States and New England. In the West, we are already worried over what is going to happen to football. I wonder if you are beginning to worry over what is going to happen to the Fraternity System.

Among the endowed colleges to whom wealth for residential facilities is available, the dormitory and residential college systems are advancing. Undergraduates in increasing degree are required to give up living at the fraternity house to live in the common halls. What do these two trends mean to the fraternity system? As the system of residential colleges comes in, the old Fraternity life tends to be pushed out. Rushing is delayed as a latter event. The chapter life is delayed to the later years. In some places the chapter house ceases to amount to anything except as a place of occasional assembly.

With the coming of the junior college, is the Fraternity going to go down and become part of the junior college? If the junior college drops off the bottom of the college proper, leaving only a senior college, will the Fraternity System withdraw from the two traditional lower years? I am certain that the Fraternities cannot go up unless they make a very much higher selection of members on the basis of intellectual capacity and intellectual interest than they have in the past.

I do not know the answer. But fraternity men should now determine what kind of an institution it ought to be. If you are going to move downward you must adjust to the more immature levels of the life of secondary school youth. If you are going to go up with a selected clientele to the true university level you must amend the nature of your institution in order to fit yourself to the higher intellectual life.

The future is not easy to anticipate. The future promises to be full of startling changes, some of which will be evanescent and some permanent. It is going to be difficult to distinguish

the one from the other. But upon the successful guessing that you do, with as much fact in your possession as you can summon, the vital place of the Fraternity System is going to be determined. The ability of the institution to live has often been challenged in the past, as you know. There was a time when Legislatures everywhere were trying to wipe the Fraternity System out of existence. I am ready to say to you that Legislatures are not to be feared as much as the impending changes in the American higher school. Failure to adjust to gradual but significant educational changes would assault the Fraternity System as would a slow and creeping sickness of which one is hardly aware, whereas, a threat from a Legislature is so dramatic that you would be summoned to defense at once.

As against the dangers of the past and the dangers of the future, those of the past have been much less dreadful. This has been our defect in the past. One reason why you have not assimilated and made better Fraternity men out of the boys we have taken to membership is found in our unwillingness to face the rising standard for academic continuance in higher institutions. You have had too many one-year men. We know well that one four-year man is better assimilated in the Fraternity than four one-year men.

I think we are not likely in any case to have a two-year senior college. As a matter of fact, our small college today is a five-year college. About eighty-five per cent. of them, if I remember correctly, are granting the master's degree. They will in all probability become three year colleges and not two year colleges. If you will watch what is happening to the master's degree you will begin to understand what I mean. That crowd that came through the elementary schools and filled up the high schools, and is now wedging its way into the colleges and going on into the graduate schools, certainly as far as the A.M., is making the first year of graduate work more closely akin to high grade work in the upper undergraduate years. In fact the same faculties are tending more and more to control the A.B., and the A.M. The Ph. D., degree moves off by itself.

Our best colleges today are making the advanced work of the junior and senior years better than the master's degree in some of the larger universities, through the development of independent study and small group work.

If we are beginning to set up a high hurdle at the end of the sophomore year, as they are in many colleges, there is going to be a higher selection at that point. A faster intellectual pace is then going to be set in the upper college years and no Fraternity can survive unless it moves its own standards up.

Sociable as well as intellectual standards will change for the fraternity. The companionship for which the university stands is going to be of a different and higher sort. Social life will tend more and more to be cultural. You cannot admit men who will meet the new cultural and intellectual standards without changing the nature of fraternity companionship. Some of you recognize this already. You are interested in establishing chapter libraries for general culture reading, the books of which not only bear upon their studies, but about life and education and art.

This tendency is an indication of your intuitive keenness in sensing the future. More and more manifestations of this kind will conserve the fraternity system for the better usefulness which has always been potential in it.

Mr. A. W. Meisel (Pi Kappa Phi): May I ask if Dr. Suzzallo has any thoughts to suggest as to the best method of interesting our alumni membership in the solution of these problems?

Dr. Suzzallo: Well, I always believe that a reorganization always begins with one man, adding another like him and the two adding a third. And I think some of your boards will have to be reconstructed. That is an inherent disease, of talking about the past and not about the future. It is both a delight and a disease in our civilization. I have to push myself all the time to talk about the grand old intangible days that are coming instead of talking about the things that trod all over my soul in the days that I was an undergraduate. That is a natural impulse. But you will have to stick up a policy and stay with it.

I find they are all perfectly willing to give you an ear when you talk about these things and interested for the time being and the next meeting they come back to they don't want to put the energy and force into it. But the way is to get one man and then a companion and then a third and so on, picked men who are interested in this type of thinking, and they have got to be brought into the top processes of Fraternity life.

That isn't a very good answer because it isn't complete and nobody knows it better than I do.

Mr. A. S. Bard (Past Conference Chairman; Chi Psi, New York City): Dr. Suzzallo has conceived, if I correctly understand him, of the Fraternity as a junior partner with the college.

Dr. Suzzallo: It is certainly a partner. It certainly can't be out of sympathy with the main intentions and I think it certainly sometimes has been. It is not a supplement. It

must be not only a supplement to do the things that can't be done in the class room but it must be a reinforcing agent. And certainly it must avoid the evils of being counteractive.

Mr. Bard: If that concept be indulged in I take it that the college is likewise a partner of the Fraternity.

Not so long ago a representative of The Interfraternity Conference inquired of the head of a certain college why a certain Fraternity might not be admitted to that college campus, thinking, of course, that such a policy on the part of the college must be based upon some good reason and seeking to understand it.

In reply the representative of The Interfraternity Conference was told that it was none of the business of The Interfraternity Conference as to whether or not there should be more Fraternities at that particular institution.

Dr. Suzzallo: I think that is an exceptional opinion. I don't think that it is characteristic. I think when you find that kind of an attitude and try to diagnose it you may have one of several answers. One man said to me not long ago, "I am not opposed to Fraternities. I am merely discouraged about the fact that they don't move fast enough to meet our changing conditions and the fewer of them I have I think the fewer of them I will have to get rid of later." And he tried to put in the residential system. That, of course, was the counsel of despair, wasn't it? He just was discouraged.

Some of them might not believe in fraternities for other reasons. And one of the characteristic statements made is, "We can't have Fraternities for every one. That seems to be impossible from the economical side. And we don't like that line drawn between what seems aristocratic and what seems otherwise."

I think that is more or less of a bug-a-boo. I think there can be a proper combination of residential means to take care of that problem. If you have enough Fraternities you can keep that split from appearing in a student body. I think in the old days when there were fewer of them in comparison to the total student body you might well have that situation. But I think that is a matter of good administration. We used to encourage Fraternities to come in in the institution that I was in charge of, as many as could find a clientele to support them. They represented the quantitative distribution that we were seeking.

Of course, there are other prejudices besides these. Take, for instance, there has been more difficulty in satisfying parents as to the sorority system than there have been in the Fraternity system and I think some of the repercussions of that

situation have come over into our yard. That is a matter that I can't discuss at the present time.

Dr. Gerstenberg: Mr. Chairman, I have been interested in all that Dr. Suzzallo has said, I was in it a long time myself, and then I was on the college faculty, and I think I am a trustee of the university he speaks of having been cut in two. I sometimes wonder what it is all about.

I went up to Dr. Suzzallo's office the other day. I saw on his door, "Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching." And I got a great kick out of that. I said to myself, "My God, it isn't for the advancement of college professors or for the advancement of colleges or for the advancement of anything else. It is for the advancement of teaching!"

I am sure that Dr. Suzzallo has never done any better teaching than he has done this afternoon if we will gage the measure of results by what has been accomplished. He has expressed the thoughts of the oldest of us who have been interested and have been looking around for the words that he has put into our minds and that we will all want to express to him our thanks, I know.

And I therefore move you, Mr. Chairman, a vote of thanks by this Conference to Dr. Suzzallo for the address he has given us and for answering the questions.

. . . The Conference rises, amid continued applause. . .

Dr. Suzzallo: Mr. Chairman, I am most appreciative. I suppose nobody has been more critical than I have been, but I want to say to you that that was my job.

As for the Fraternities, I am for them. They are too deeply rooted in our academic and collegiate life to be torn up by the roots without giving as much time to reforming them as they have had time to grow defective in certain places.

I take it the way out lies in the thoughtfulness of just this group of men here. Take firm hold of the situation. The reason I urge that with such strength is that you can't lag on the job because the gap between the university and the Fraternity will become greater and greater and what I would suggest for you to do is, if anything, make such speed that the gap is not only closed but perhaps you can overtake the university, and get a little ahead, and lead the university system as well as the Fraternity System, doing a double job where now you are only doing half of one. (Applause)

The Chairman: I think Dr. Suzzallo needs no further assurance of our appreciation of his having taken the time to come to talk to us.

The Chairman: Our next discussion is entitled, "Opportunities for Cooperative Action: A first report prepared by the Information Service which is designed to enable member Fraternities through cooperative action to function more efficiently and economically." Mr. Willaims, Chairman of the committee that has prepared this plan, will explain to you just what his committee proposes.

Report of The Information Service on Co-operative Action in Fire Insurance

Mr. Edward T. T. Williams (Chairman, Special Committee Cooperating with Information Service): This report, which is the first of a series of two, has to do with the subject of fire and other insurance on chapter houses.

"Realizing the important nature of insurance contracts and the fact that they are all that stand between an owner and his capital investment after an accident occurs for which he is responsible or after property is destroyed, a Special Committee working with the Information Service has developed data as to present insuring conditions with the view to suggesting procedures which would distinctly benefit the member Fraternities.

"A questionnaire on the subject of fire insurance was prepared by the Special Committee and a number of copies sufficient to take care of each Fraternity was sent to the Executive Secretary of each member of The Conference with the request that he forward them to his own local chapters. Approximately 1,500 of the 2,500 chapters were contacted. Of these 1,500 questionnaires sent out, 905 were returned which is a significant fact both from the standpoint of the desire to cooperate on the part of the chapters and the importance which was attached to the subject by member Fraternities.

"That this broad, important subject has been largely overlooked in the stress of other activities was apparent as soon as the questionnaires began to come back. In several instances they passed through the Executive Offices of various members before being returned to the Committee and in many cases a request was made by the Executive Officer to have the questionnaires returned when the Committee finished with them because of the fact that even to the untrained eye unsatisfactory conditions prevailed with respect to the insurance carried by many chapters.

"A painstaking and critical examination of the questionnaires disclosed that there is an entire lack of uniformity in present insuring methods as to forms of protection carried and risks wholly or partially self-insured. Some of the mem-

bers insure against given dangers while others do not. Some insure fully and others only partially, assuming heavy responsibility for losses. Furthermore, the present method of arranging the protection under some ten thousand separate contracts precludes the possibility of any uniform basis of procedure. Moreover no advantage is gained from the potential strength which attaches to the insurance needs of the group as a whole. Credit for good experience cannot be obtained as has been done in numerous cases by industries or groups through unified action. In some cases through concerted effort the underwriters not once but repeatedly have adopted new schedules and types of coverage which have given lower rates and broader protection.

"It is clear that our group is of sufficient size and importance to warrant active consideration of combined action in reference to this important subject of insurance. The properties are valued at some \$75,000,000.00 and are scattered throughout the country. The owners are legally liable for personal injuries caused by the existence, care and maintenance of their property and a suit for accident might at any time leave a chapter with a large judgment against it and inadequate insurance or none at all. Verdicts of \$20,000.00 to \$50,000.00 and even more are not uncommon. Many of the houses are located in the tornado belt. Some of them need explosion coverage and all need fire insurance.

Theory of Insurance

"The business of insurance is based on what is known as 'spread of risk.' It is spread of risk that makes it possible for the insurance company to grant protection and the greater the spread the safer its business will be. The owner of a single property can suffer a total loss and must insure fully because he has no spread of risk. Our group operates in more than 2,500 locations and in relatively few instances is there any inter-exposure which would make the operations or properties of more than one chapter subject to the same loss. In other words, there is little or no catastrophe or conflagration risk.

"This spread of our risk is a condition most acceptable to underwriters and a valuable asset to the group as a whole, but no use is being made of it. The advantage is entirely lost under present procedures.

Present Insuring Conditions and Their Weaknesses

"Under present arrangements many of the chapters are exposed to heavy uninsured losses either through lack of coverage, inadequate amount of protection or technical provisions which void or impair the policies.

"Some of the properties are very inadequately insured against loss by fire as compared to the value subject to loss. Some are not insured at all, particularly contents items of considerable value in rented buildings. Many of the policies are technically void through warranties and other restrictive clauses which are not being complied with.

"Fire insurance is void under the printed conditions of the contract if the insured building stands on leased ground or on ground not owned by the assured in fee simple. Most of the chapter houses do stand on ground not owned in fee simple and wherever this provision has not been nullified specifically, the contract is technically void.

"In a considerable part of the country the use of the three-fourths value clause is common. It states in effect that the owner may not collect more than three-fourths of the value of the property destroyed. This is a most undesirable condition. Our members should be able to collect their losses fully. If any part of the risk is to be self-insured it should be done on an actuarially safe basis.

"The iron safe clause is in general use in some States. It requires the owner to take an inventory at least once a year and to keep a copy of it in an iron safe on the premises. In most cases where this clause applies to property of our members the insurance is probably technically void.

"Many insurance contracts contain stringent warranties to the effect that the electric wiring is and will be kept in full compliance with the specifications of the National Electric Code, which is a standard for electrical work that recognizes nothing but first-class construction and does not allow the numerous changes and extensions of wiring which are frequently made by owners to avoid the cost of having the work done properly. Such changes are common with students.

"A great many insurance policies become void if the premises are unoccupied for more than a few days at any one time. They restrict the use of natural gas, prohibit the keeping and using of gasoline except in cans labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and specify the number of automobiles that may be kept on the premises, if indeed any are allowed. All these are only examples. There are very many other important considerations.

"In many cases it is impossible or at least impractical to comply with conditions which are required by warranty. Then the warranty should be changed. It is unwise under any circumstances to accept a contract of the importance of an insurance policy with restrictions written into it which will not be lived up to.

"The desired result in purchasing insurance of any kind is to obtain full and complete protection under as simple, broad and automatic conditions as possible, and to do so at a reasonable cost. The present policies of our members do not afford these conditions in a full and uniform manner, with occasional exceptions.

"Another most important consideration is the coinsurance clause. It is an agreement between the owner and the insurance company that the amount of insurance will be up to at least a stated percentage of the insurable value, which means the cost to build the property new at time of loss, less reasonable depreciation for wear and tear. If the amount of insurance agreed to is not carried, the owner becomes a co-insurer with the insurance companies. He becomes responsible for the amount he is short in his agreement and must bear with the insurance companies his proportion of all losses. Under this coinsurance requirement many of our members are carrying a considerable proportion of the insurance on their property and they are doing it in a haphazard and random fashion, void of uniformity or reasoned predetermination. It may be desirable for them to self-insure a part of their risks, but the only safe way to do it is on a scientific basis, intelligently worked out and understood and agreed to beforehand and uniformly applied to all or a large part of the group in order to get the necessary spread of risk.

"Coinsurance is a condition which is little understood by property owners and therefore in a great many cases it is not complied with. This serious defect too often goes undiscovered until after a loss, when the owner fails to collect fully. Failure to comply with the coinsurance agreement leaves the owner open to heavy financial loss and perhaps serious difficulties in case of claim.

"Without an accurate knowledge of the insurable value it is impossible to insure correctly. Very few of our members now have appraisals or otherwise know the value. This is a consideration of first importance and one which it is planned to relieve.

"Apart from the technical weaknesses in present insuring conditions is another situation of even graver concern. It was evident several years ago that many undergraduates of member Fraternities were living in chapter houses in which there was an absence of even elementary precaution with respect to avoiding loss of life through fire. The Association of State University Presidents asked us officially at the Conference of 1929 to cooperate with them in improving conditions of sanitation and safety in our chapter houses. The present investigation once again discloses the absolute necessity for proper periodic supervision. No member Fraternity can afford to sidestep its responsibility in this matter.

Desired Results

"It is recommended that a plan be adopted which will provide the following advantages:

1. More complete insurance protection under a few simple, clear, broad contracts free of agreements which cannot be carried out.

2. A more accurate knowledge of values, which is the very basis of insuring against property damage.

3. More uniform protection against hazards which cause large losses and which in many cases are inadequately insured or on which no insurance is carried.

4. Periodical inspection of premises which will cause removal of unsafe conditions that may cause losses to property or injury to persons and form the basis of a forceful and persistent campaign for safety.

5. Accumulation of loss experience from year to year for the various dangers insured against and of aggregate premiums paid by the members. This premium and loss experience data for a group as large as ours will very quickly form the basis for considerations which without it can never be attempted. It will form a highly valuable record on which concerted actions can be based from time to time leading to lower rates. No such experience information has been accumulated so that our members now buy insurance at rates based on procedures which are applied to many other classifications of processes and occupancies. It is through the use of such data that extensive rate reductions have been obtained by other groups where warranted.

6. Through consolidation and simplification of procedures the purchasing power of our group as a whole will be made use of. The loss and premium experience over a progressive period of years will allow intelligent consideration of the advantage of partially self-insuring a part of the risks on a basis which is scientifically safe.

7. One of the most important considerations in connection with insurance is the adjustment and collection of losses. This problem will be greatly simplified through the methods of arrangement and handling proposed by the plan and the cumulative strength of the risk as a whole is an advantage which cannot be overlooked. Such losses as occur will be relatively small as compared to the coverage in the aggregate, whereas under present conditions the underwriters are very apt to suffer total losses under their contracts.

Suggested Plan

"We have compared the disadvantages of the present system with the advantages to be gained from intelligent, concerted action and suggest now the following plan which does not involve The Interfraternity Conference in any official manner and which does not carry with it the need for any elaborate business organization.

"The plan:

1. To adopt a plan of centralized wholesale insuring with the expectation that nearly all or a large majority of the Fraternities will come into the plan, but with the proviso that actual participation by any member is voluntary and optional.

2. To create a Board of Trustees, the function of which will be to direct the insurance operations, to operate an insurance fund and otherwise to proceed in a manner which may in their judgment prove advantageous. The Board of Trustees to be selected and elected by the participating Fraternities and to consist of the following members:

- (a) Three (3) Trustees who are members of Fraternities in The Conference. These should be men of mature judgment and men of outstanding achievement whose records are a clear indication of their qualifications for the task. It is suggested that each participating member of The Conference be privileged to nominate for this group one candidate, the list of candidates to be reduced to five by a primary ballot in which each Fraternity votes for five men and the group of five to be reduced to three in a final vote in which each Fraternity votes for three men.

- (b) It is suggested that the fourth member of the Board of Trustees be the Trust Company which is selected as the depository of the Fund.

- (c) It is suggested that the fifth member of the Board of Trustees be the Chairman of The Interfraternity Conference for the term in which he holds office.

The original formation of the Board of Trustees will then be as follows:

- (a) Three members to be selected by The Conference under conditions noted above.

- (b) One member to be the Trust Company to be selected by the Executive Committee of The Conference.

- (c) One member to be the Chairman of The Conference who will hold office as a Trustee by right of his office as Chairman of The Interfraternity Conference.

In the event that any elected Trustee may die, resign or for any reason be unable to hold office, it is suggested that his successor be nominated and elected by the participating Fraternities under a procedure whereby each participant is privileged to make one nomination, all participants voting for three of the candidates in a primary ballot and all participants voting for one candidate in a final ballot.

It is suggested that the participants have the right to remove for cause any of the elected Trustees or to change the Trust Company at their option.

3. The Trustees to employ their own agent who first inform the cooperating Fraternities how to instruct their respective chapters in the improvement of their insurance. This will involve consideration of inventory and appraisal and insurable values, applications under coinsurance clauses, three quarter value clauses and policy warranties, also fire protection and insurance rate adjustment.

4. The revised and renewal insurance orders as developed will all go to the insurance company or companies selected, which will be of highest quality, acceptable to the insurers of each State and will be paid for at tariff rates.

5. Other types of wholesale centralized insurance will be made available from time to time, such as General Liability, Tornado, Explosion, Rents and Use and Occupancy.

6. It will take perhaps the first year to get the plan under way. After that, over a ten year period, the anticipated savings accruing from rate reductions and improvements might reasonably be estimated at from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. per annum.

7. In any such undertaking, the success will be increased by using care to avoid unnecessary losses and periodical inspection will prove a material aid in this direction. The contemplated average improvement in the insurance coverage itself justifies this undertaking.

8. All savings and accumulations which accrue to the Insurance Fund in the keeping of the Board of Trustees are to be held in trust for the participating Fraternities, each participant to be credited with his proportionate share.

Anticipated Results

"The following table is an estimate of the results which it is thought may reasonably be expected over a period of ten years. The rapidity with which the chapters come under the new arrangement, the amounts of insurance expiring in the early future and other unknown factors will influence these

estimated results which we feel are set up on a conservative basis. The table shows no decrease in the premiums in the first column because savings through reduced rates may be offset at least in part by premiums for added protection of various kinds as time goes on. In other words, in addition to the apparent monetary saving shown, our members are expected to benefit by measurably increased protection.

"With the passing of time and the accumulation of funds, new and varied alternative insuring methods will be available which may be expected to affect results even more desirable than can now be forecast.

"It is clearly apparent that the insurance needs of our group can be served with far better results through future years if we act as a large and powerful unit than as many small, individual entities.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Group Premiums</i>	<i>Estimated Savings</i>	<i>Estimated Aggregate Saving Interest at 4 per cent.</i>
1	\$100,000		
2	200,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
3	250,000	50,000	91,600
4	300,000	60,000	154,300
5	350,000	75,000	236,500
6	350,000	75,000	321,000
7	350,000	87,500	421,000
8	350,000	87,500	525,000
9	350,000	105,000	651,000
10	350,000	121,500	800,000

CONCLUSION

"It is not within the province of this Committee to suggest the many worthy purposes of common interest, the accomplishment of which might be made possible by the availability of such a fund as that described above.

"No phase of this report and the recommendations which it contains exceeds in importance, however, the basic attempt to correct a situation in which many thousands of the undergraduates who are entrusted to our care annually, are living under conditions of casual control so far as insurable hazards are concerned. Lives, as well as property, are under consideration and it is with a sincere desire to serve the best interests of both that this report has been prepared and is submitted to the Conference for action.

"(Signed) EDWARD T. T. WILLIAMS,

"For the Special Committee Cooperating with
Information Service."

(Applause)

Dr. Jerome Alexander (Pi Lambda Phi): Mr. Chairman, what is the usual commission?

Mr. Williams: I think it amounts to 10 or 15 per cent. depending on conditions.

Dr. Alexander: I was wondering if the Committee considered the mutuals. I think the Fraternities would constitute a very advantageous risk from the insurance view. And therefore a mutual corporation would be more advantageous.

Mr. Williams: That is quite right. On the basis of the data which has accumulated over a period of time, the question of going into or not going into a mutual proposition would be more or less predicated upon the results that had been obtained.

Mr. Cecil Page (Phi Kappa Psi): Shouldn't we go on record as approving the principle and inviting the member Fraternities to participate in the plan? I think some such resolution would be appropriate at this time.

The Chairman: Dr. Tonsor made a motion upon completion of Mr. Williams' report and it was seconded by Mr. Meisel. The motion was that the report be received.

Is this amendment acceptable to the mover or should it be handled as an amendment?

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi): That is acceptable to me.

Mr. A. W. Meisel (Pi Kappa Phi): It is acceptable to me.

The Chairman: The motion then reads that the report of the Committee be adopted, that its recommendations be approved in principle, and that our member Fraternities be invited to participate in the plan.

Mr. Meisel: Mr. Chairman, in consenting to the amendment I'd like to inject an amendment myself—namely, that we should include our hearty thanks for the labors of this Committee in producing this very fine suggestion. I think the resolution ought to carry that. (Applause)

. . . The amendment by Mr. Meisel is seconded . . .

The Chairman: The Chair happens to know how much time the Committee has put on the proposition and I think it deserves all the thanks that The Conference can give it.

. . . The motion is carried unanimously . . .

The Chairman: We have a report on a kindred subject by another Committee. Will the Chairman, Mr. Page, report?

Mr. Cecil Page (Member Special Committee Cooperating with Information Service):

**Report of The Information Service
on Blanket Fidelity Bond Coverage**

To the Interfraternity Conference:

By direction of the Executive Committee, the Information Service has made a study of the bonding situation to determine whether some general form of blanket coverage suitable to all fraternities could be secured at a saving in prevailing premium rates.

After considerable negotiations we have secured a proposition from an old and successful company that we think is very satisfactory. If a substantial majority of the members of the Conference accept it, the premium will be \$2.00 per \$1,000 of coverage. This is 20% lower than the established "Conference rate". It is possible that this rate maybe further reduced, if more of our members elect to participate.

In addition to the actual money saved, the plan should result in further benefits through the installation of modern and businesslike methods of handling, accounting for and checking the funds entrusted to the various fraternity treasurers.

Losses are sustained, not only through maladministration, but also through careless and lax methods, and inadequate instruction and supervision of Chapter treasurers who, in most instances, are young men with absolutely no experience in such matters. Losses from either cause not only result in a financial hardship to the fraternity or the chapter, but also entail a certain impairment of that spirit of fraternal regard, and mutual confidence and respect so vital to every fraternity. And then there is also often unpleasant publicity.

The saving in premiums, while substantial, may possibly prove to be the smallest item of advantage that the proposition offers, for upon a study of our financial setup, the safeguards

proposed, if adopted, should reduce to a minimum that ever present possibility of experiencing losses through laxity, far in excess of the bonded protection. Only losses sustained through dishonesty are recoverable under the bond.

Your Information Service has therefore sought to secure protection from all such hazards. The accounting and check-up features are particularly important. To the extent that they are put into effect and maintained, the chance of loss to the Bonding Company is minimized and the premiums reduced.

In this connection, the Company has suggested that if the plan be accepted and the supervision referred to be put into effective operation, the loss experience may be so favorable as later to justify an application for a further reduction in the rate of premium.

If all the Treasurers, both National and Local, of a single fraternity are included under one bond, the expenses to the Bonding Company in obtaining and handling the business are reduced and thereby smaller premiums are available.

But here we have an obstacle to overcome in that many chapter treasurers are bonded individually through some local alumnus who is in the bonding business. Any such local agent should be glad to relinquish the small commission involved, where the result would benefit not only his local chapter, but all the other chapters of the fraternity, and the national organization as well.

We have been advised that one of the elements which led to the offer of the low rate, was the belief that the advice, guidance and help of the Interfraternity Conference and its influence with its individual members in installing proper business methods and safeguards, would be of substantial advantage to the Bonding Company as well as to the fraternities.

The conditions which each fraternity shall conform to with reference to financial administration and check are attached hereto.

Your Executive Committee has approved this report and the proposal is therefore respectfully submitted for your careful consideration.

The Information Service,

By CECIL PAGE.

Suggested Conditions

Re: Bonds on Local Chapter Treasurers—\$1,000 to \$2,000 each.

1. Unexpended cash to be deposited in local bank in name of Chapter (and not in Treasurer's individual name).

2. Audit to be made either monthly, or at the end of each college term, of the receipts, disbursements and balance in Treasurer's custody, which must be verified as to whether the entire balance is in his hands or custody or not, and the result of the audit to be reported to the Chapter and to the Executive Secretary of the fraternity. Such audit and report to be made either by an outside accountant or by an audit committee of three appointed by the Chapter from among its members.

Re: Bonds of General Fraternity Treasurers—not to exceed \$50,000 in any case—to be bonded individually, each to his respective fraternity.

3. All receipts, including cash, remittances from local chapters, income of whatever character, securities, mortgages, title deeds representing investment, and other valuable things, to be transmitted or turned over to the General Treasurer by the Executive Secretary of the fraternity as and when received.

4. All cash or checks or other bankable receipts to be deposited by the General Treasurer in a bank or trust company approved of by the President or Executive Committee of the fraternity in the name of the fraternity (and not in his individual name) and all checks against such deposits to be signed by the General Treasurer and countersigned by either the President or one of the Trustees of the fraternity or a member of its Executive Committee.

5. All income, investments, securities, mortgages, title deeds and assets of the fraternity (other than bankable funds) to be kept in a safe deposit box under the joint control of the General Treasurer and either the President or one of the Trustees of the fraternity or a member of its Executive Committee. Access to such box for either placing therein or withdrawing therefrom any item of whatever nature to be only in the presence of the General Treasurer and one of such other officers, each of whom shall have in his keeping a separate and unlike key to such box which may be opened only by such two officers in each other's presence.

6. An audit to be made by an outside chartered accountant, at or promptly after the close of the college year, of the receipts, disbursements and balance in the General Treasurer's hands or custody, as shown not only upon the General Treasurer's books of account, but also from correspondence and information obtainable from the Executive Secretary. Such balance of income and assets of the fraternity shall be actually verified by the auditor as being on hand in the Treasurer's possession or control and in such bank or safe deposit box and whether in its entirety or not, and the result of the audit shall be promptly reported to the President of the fraternity and its Executive Committee.

7. As to General Treasurers, it is assumed that they will be located in the same town or vicinity with either the President or one of the Trustees or a member of the Executive Committee—so as to assure the practicability of joint signature of checks and joint access to the safe deposit box.

Mr. William L. Phillips (Sigma Phi Epsilon, Richmond, Virginia): Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if a cheaper premium than two dollars and fifty cents per thousand can be obtained on the bonds.

The Chairman: I think that statement was made just before you came in, that that was about fifty cents a thousand and more than the rate obtained by this Committee on a basis of a minimum bond of two thousand.

Mr. Phillips: I'd like to state that we have a blanket bond and the American Surety told us the price was two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, whether we took one thousand or one hundred thousand.

The Chairman: That is a price fixed by the Central Rating Bureau. But the Committee's price is considerably below that.

Mr. S. W. McGinness (Theta Upsilon Omega, Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mr. Chairman, we had a little experience in our Fraternity a year or so ago that might be well to direct your attention to.

It was the case of a defalcation by the treasurer of one of our chapters. The matter was brought to my attention and I told them to forget it, that for the petty loss any chapter would sustain we couldn't afford to subject the undergraduate to the inevitable result that would follow appealing to the surety company. They pay and then take it out of the boy's hide. We cancelled all insurance on chapter treasurers, retaining ample insurance on the national treasurer.

I doubt very much if any Fraternity were brought face to face with what the actual facts are, I doubt very much whether any of us would care to present a claim on such a bond arising out of the defalcation of an undergraduate where the amount would necessarily be small. At least, in my Fraternity the chapter officers don't handle large sums of money.

I simply throw that suggestion out as to the possible limitation of the operation of this scheme.

Mr. Page: Perhaps I didn't emphasize in my remarks what is in this report—namely, that the psychological effect of having the bond is very great. I think all of us in business would realize that. I know that in one large company which I represent they have every person, if he is a truck driver or no matter who he is, fill out a questionnaire giving his entire history. The companies claim that experience demonstrates that where there is a check-up of that kind the effect upon the individual bonded is very salutary. If the boy defaults on certain small accounts, you don't have to make your claim on the insurance company if you don't want to.

. . . On motion the report was accepted . . .

The Chairman: We hoped to present to you at this time the report of the Committee on Financing the Information Service, Harold Riegelman, Chairman.

Mr. Riegelman has been called to Washington for the day and consequently cannot present it until tomorrow morning. It will be done the first thing so as to give you an op-

portunity to have the discussion that you wanted last year and which was impossible because we had arrived at the hour of adjournment and were still discussing the point.

The Committee is anxious to have everyone feel that there has been ample opportunity to discuss the matter as you wish.

The Chairman: I shall ask Mr. Williams, who is also a member of the Committee, to make an informal report for Mr. Riegelman.

Mr. Edward T. T. Williams (Member, Committee on Financing the Information Service): The Executive Committee has considered at several meetings the question of allocating the charges for the Information Service along the lines that were suggested last year at this meeting but which couldn't be put into effect at that time because we didn't know exactly what the cost of the Service would be, and we tried to determine at that time an equitable method.

Last year it was the practice of the Information Service, as you recall, to charge all Fraternities the same sum and then to charge an additional amount for extra copies of charts and other things which were prepared, on the general theory that we couldn't afford to send four or five hundred copies of a report to a Fraternity for the same expense that six copies or seven copies could be supplied to a smaller Fraternity.

So it was agreed at the Executive Committee meeting that we should present to The Conference the plan of charging ten dollars as the basic charge per year for the Information Service irrespective of the number of chapters and then to make a charge of one dollar per chapter per year with no extra charges for additional reports.

The Chairman: That is offered as a recommendation. What will you do with it?

Judge William R. Bayes (Past Conference Chairman; Phi Delta Theta, Brooklyn, N. Y.): I move its acceptance.

. . . The motion is seconded . . .

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Committee be accepted and adopted.

Is there any discussion?

Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Harrold P. Flint (Tau Kappa Epsilon): Mr. Chairman, is it absolutely necessary to take a vote on that matter today? There are some of us here that would like to confer with our own fellow delegates on the matter and perhaps if it was put over until tomorrow we could have a more intelligent vote on it.

The Chairman: It certainly is the desire to have you think this matter out carefully so that we can establish a basis that will be acceptable to as nearly everybody as is possible.

If that is the will of the meeting, that the vote on this question be taken tomorrow morning, the question having been put before you, we shall handle it in that way.

Mr. A. S. Bard (Past Conference Chairman; Chairman, Resolutions Committee): The Committee on Resolutions recommends the following changes in the Constitution:

First:

"Resolved: That the name of this Conference be amended to 'NATIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE' "—that merely is to add the word "National" so as to distinguish it from local interfraternity conferences, a term which is frequently used—"and be it further

"Resolved: That the Constitution of this Conference be amended by inserting the following paragraph to precede present paragraph (I) thereof:

'On and after December 1, 1931, the name of this Conference shall be National Interfraternity Conference';

and be it further

"Resolved: That the Constitution be further amended by omitting the word 'Interfraternity' from the phrase 'The Interfraternity Conference', wherever found therein."

The Chairman: What will you do with the recommendation of the Committee?

Mr. Arthur R. Priest (Phi Delta Theta): Mr. Chairman may I ask the question, did the Committee consider at all the fact that this organization covers Canada as well as the United States?

Mr. Bard: The Executive Committee considered it very carefully and after very considerable discussion at more than one meeting finally came to the conclusion that this was as near as we could get to a satisfactory name. It was an easy name to remember and recall and the minute we went outside the strict legal boundaries of the Country and undertook to pacify the comparatively small number of Canadian members and include it in the reference by a single word it included several practical difficulties. And the opinion of the Executive Committee finally simmered down to this recommendation.

Mr. Priest: I happen to know that the Canadian boys have some feeling on that subject and I think it isn't at all illplaced feeling. I would suggest the possibility of the word "General" rather than "National."

Mr. Bard: That was discussed and also the word "American Interfraternity Conference." But by divided vote the word "National" was finally settled upon.

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi): Was the title Interfraternity Conference of the United States and Canada discussed?

Mr. Bard: No, I think not. Being present at the discussion I am quite sure that that would have been dropped instantly because it is too long.

Dr. Jerome Alexander (Pi Lambda Phi): I move the adoption of the recommendation for this reason, that the term "National" does not specify which nation is intended. It simply means national in scope. I don't see that anyone should take umbrage at that, even if they be loyal subjects of King George. As a matter of fact, the only object of this change is to differentiate this Conference from the local interfraternity conferences. It is a matter of fact, so I understand, we are already known as The National Interfraternity Conference. The expression is in use today to a very considerable extent.

. . . The motion is seconded and carried . . .

Mr. Bard: The second resolution is:

"Resolved: That Article V of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the first paragraph thereof the following paragraph:

'Between meetings of The Conference, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy among its members or in any office of The Conference until the next Conference, when a successor for the unexpired term shall be chosen.' "

That is merely to place a power with the Executive Committee which now is not mentioned in the Constitution, to make sure that the personnel of the Officers and Committee shall be kept complete.

. . . On motion the resolution was adopted . . .

. . . The Second Session of the Twenty-third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference adjourned at 4:55 o'clock, Friday Afternoon, November 27, 1931 . . .

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

. . . The Third Session of the Twenty-third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference was called to order at 9:55 o'clock, Saturday Morning, November 28,

1931, Mr. Alvan E. Duerr, Chairman of The Conference, presiding, and Mr. Edward T. T. Williams, Secretary of The Conference, acting as Secretary of the Session, called the roll and reported a quorum present.

The Chairman: Are you ready at this time to take up the question that was postponed to this session, the recommendation of the Committee on allocating the expense of the Information Service?

If there is no objections the Chair will revive the motion as it was laid on the table that each member be assessed a basic charge of ten dollars and in addition one dollar for each chapter.

The question is before you in the form of a resolution to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Frank W. Scott (Alpha Tau Omega, Boston, Mass.): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to have a little information about this as to the amount of the budget desired and the amount that would be raised if this resolution were adopted and put into operation.

The Chairman: About thirty-two hundred dollars would be raised in that way. The Information Service cost us last year about three thousand dollars. You remember last year the instruction was to raise part of this money by assessment and the balance from surplus; but that, of course, cannot continue indefinitely; consequently we must determine upon some definite and permanent plan for financing the Service.

Mr. Sidney B. Filhian (Alpha Tau Omega); Mr. Chairman, we are committed to opposition to the amendment to the Constitution. This has been discussed carefully among us and we have arrived at that conclusion, so we announce our vote now.

But, it is on the grounds strictly that we think the Information Service is not worth what it will cost us in the way of our contribution. I don't know if there is any need to argue a statement of that kind.

Now, if there is any tendency anywhere for this Conference to assume the attitude of establishing a precedent that will make it a taxing body and from time to time they can keep on levying assessments of some kind through amendment to the Constitution or otherwise to establish bureaus and work up a big, high-powered organization, then I think it is time to watch our step a little.

Mr. George Starr Lasher (Theta Chi): Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask those Fraternities who can give some specific evidence of aid from this Information Service to go on record.

Personally we have made no use of it. That perhaps is our fault. And I should like to know—that is, before I am ready to vote on this question—in just what ways this Service is helping individual Fraternities. I realize that the information gathered has some value in the way of studies on Fraternity problems. But what I want to know is, does the actual service that this Information Service renders have benefit?

Mr. S. W. McGinness (Theta Upsilon Omega, Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mr. Chairman, we used the Service on two occasions last year. I don't recollect what one of them was but one of them was in preparation of a pledge manual and I wanted data to bring down to date what appears in college Fraternities on the growth of the college Fraternity movement and I wrote to the Information Service and immediately got back a letter with part of the information which I wanted and the balance came in about a week or ten days, as soon as they could assemble it.

And our experience with the Service has been exceedingly satisfactory.

Dean Thomas Arkle Clark (Educational Adviser of The Conference; Alpha Tau Omega): Mr. Chairman, we have talked over the matter and it seemed to us that this Service would be likely to be of much greater benefit to an organization that is not so long established, because of its comparative youth, let's say, than it would be to organizations that had a longer established life, and the larger organizations are much less likely to need this service than the smaller and newer ones. I am sure we are all very willing to help these newer organizations. It is for that reason—that is one of the reasons—why we have been supporting it. We would be glad to know what Mr. Lasher wants to know, what benefit the Service has been to these organizations.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson (Past Conference Chairman; Beta Theta Pi): Mr. Chairman, I don't think the vote ought to be called for too soon. I feel very much like Brother Lasher over there. What value is this Information Service? As has been said by Mr. Scott and Dean Clark, the older Fraternities aren't likely to use this Service very much. Certainly not enough to compensate them for that large outlay that is proposed for Fraternities of larger membership. The expense of conducting this Fraternity Conference has been steadily increasing, so it costs a Fraternity anywhere from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars to have a fair representation at this Conference in case it sends three delegates and pays their expenses.

Now, all along one of the great things of this Conference has been the extraordinary willingness of the older organiza-

tions to help in every movement to build up the college Fraternity system and particularly to go out of their way to be of assistance to the younger and smaller Fraternities and my judgment as I sense the feeling of this Conference is that there has been no change whatever in that attitude. But here comes a proposition which would cost the Fraternity which I represent about one hundred dollars additional and we have heard not a thing about the benefit that this Information Service is giving to the Fraternity system.

Is the Information Service a superimposed thought from the Executive Committee to have somebody appointed to answer possible questions or to fabricate questions that might possibly be of interest? Or, is that an active, effective organization which is giving great assistance to those organizations that do not have behind them a great body of tradition, history, experience?

Now, we certainly aren't willing to vote here on a proposition of this kind without having a little more testimony, it seems to me—I think Mr. Lasher put it exactly—from those who have been benefited most. If it is doing good work for the younger Fraternities, if it is rendering real, useful service, then—I haven't consulted my colleague here representing our Fraternity—but I am sure we are perfectly willing to go ahead and help out. But let's first hear some testimony. Who is here in addition to those who have spoken who will tell us what benefit has actually accrued from the Service?

Mr. Jay B. Van Veen (Pi Lambda Phi); As representative of one of the young Fraternities I'd like to give my reaction to The Interfraternity Conference Information Bureau.

We were founded in 1895 and I suppose can be classed as one of the children. I think that one of the prime purposes of The Conference is the furnishing of information and I somewhat resent that remark that has been made by the older Fraternities about the younger Fraternities. I have carefully analyzed every piece of information that has been sent out by The Interfraternity Conference and I have found that in a great many instances it is the younger Fraternities that are leading the way and if the older Fraternities would analyze the Information Service and the information that is distributed to them they'd find they might profit in a great many ways from the information that has been garnered from the younger Fraternities.

After all, the older ones are very apt to continue in the making of mistakes and carry them on as traditions. We found the Information Service to be of inestimable value. I think the trouble is that most of us have referred our remarks to the question of requests for information to The Conference.

I haven't found that to be of the greatest service. What I found to be of the greatest service is the bulletins which they issue concerning different phases of Fraternity activity. We have been able to alter our plans in certain respects in endowment funds, concerning installation fees. We have been able to take up with our chapters the question of decreased costs as compared to other institutions by reason of summaries prepared by the Information Service.

I think that we are all a little bit inclined to lose sight of the fact that this is supposed to be a Conference of Fraternities cooperating with one another and it may be in your particular instance that you feel that you are not in need of this Information Service but I think the day will come when one little thing that you will get from that Information Service will repay you for the effort that you have made during the years.

Now, I think that we are losing sight of this report concerning insurance that was prepared by the Information Service. I think in a way we were partly responsible for that because I wrote an inquiry concerning the liability in the several States for workmen's compensation insurance, and I think that that in a way led up to this inquiry into the entire insurance field and if the report that was submitted yesterday, which as I recall it showed that a fund of eight hundred thousand dollars could be accumulated over a period of ten years for the member Fraternities. That alone would carry it out and would repay every Fraternity that is represented here.

Mr. Norman Hackelt (Theta Delta Chi): Mr. Chairman, since information has been called for in regard to the use of this Service I would like to supplement the remarks of the gentleman who just spoke.

My Fraternity is 85 years old and so I presume may be classed among the venerables, and we found that even though we have a wealth of tradition and experience back of us that so many of these younger Fraternities are coming in and doing things in a better way than a lot of the older Fraternities who are a little too contented to sit back and rely on their traditions and experience.

We found that it was very valuable to us to find out just what is going on and the only way we could find that out was by appealing to the Information Service and we got a lot of it and as a result of that one of our interested men made up some very invaluable statistics showing us just what was going on in the matter of endowments and this and that and the other thing in other Fraternities which enabled us to make some very interesting and valuable comparisons.

Now, while you may not have need of that or care to do it, I think it is of great value to keep that Service there so that if we want it it is there for our use.

And, speaking from the experience of my Fraternity, they are very much in favor of it and would like to support its continuance.

Mr. Cecil J. Wilkinson (Phi Gamma Delta, Washington, D. C.): Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering if there isn't some middle position we might take in connection with this Service. I haven't seen the proposed budget but I am wondering if we couldn't carry on the activity in a measure and cut down the proposed amount to be assessed, particularly in view of the fact that the recommendation of the Committee on Fraternity Costs suggests the possibility of a reduction in dues.

Dean Fred H. Turner (University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois): Mr. Chairman, the Report of the Information Service which has been distributed here shows over 300 requests for specific information were submitted, of which 121 were from 55 Fraternities. In addition to these requests from Fraternities inquiries were received from 35 Deans, some of whom made as many as six requests.

Now, I can't quite see why somewhere in the budget you shouldn't include a charge made to the educational institutions using this Service. I don't see why any self-respecting institution shouldn't pay for it. I have used it twice in the past year and I have considered it helpful and I think the purchasing agent would probably pay the bill if sent in. I think a charge should be made.

Dean J. A. Park (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio): Mr. Chairman, I would like to support Dean Turner. I think that is a legitimate charge. I think the Committee might well consider some such charge for the institutions themselves.

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi, Brooklyn, N.Y.): Mr. Chairman, I think we are all looking at this thing from the wrong angle. We are all looking backwards. We ought to look forward. I think the whole idea of The Interfraternity Conference is to look forward. I think Dr. Suzzallo's address yesterday had a great deal of truth in it. It showed movements that are going on in the college world with which we ought to be acquainted. I don't know how the Fraternities can get that information except through some organized Information Service. If there is this increase in the residential colleges that he was talking about it may mean the life and death of some of our members. There is this great increase in junior colleges that he was talking about. It is a problem

for every one of us. To my mind the greatest value of the Information Service is not what it has done but what it can do and if those problems lie before us we certainly must have some agency in this Conference that is going to handle the information necessary when those problems arise.

And I don't see how we can expect our Executive Committee or any voluntary part of our organization to do that work.

The Chairman: One of the fundamental purposes of this organization is to bring the college Fraternity into closer cooperation with our educational institutions. I have been for some years Chairman of a Committee that has made innumerable demands on educational institutions, involving real expense to them, and they have responded willingly; not one of them has suggested that if The Conference wants this information enough to pay for it they would be glad to furnish it. And I am wondering whether this isn't a question of reciprocity.

Mr. Harold Riegelman (Past Conference Chairman; Chairman, Committee on Financing the Information Service): Mr. Chairman, My feeling in getting that Information Service started was that nobody outside of the Fraternity groups themselves would need to be heard on that subject after it had been used for a year or so. It seems to me that if the delegates haven't formed a very clear idea of the usefulness or lack of usefulness of the Information Service on the basis of practical experience, nothing that I who have never had occasion to use the Information Service can say would help them form an opinion.

It seems to me that if the Fraternities haven't made up their minds by now that they want the Information Service and haven't discovered as yet its potential usages, I for one would be willing to abandon the Information Service, strongly as I believe in it myself.

Mr. Albert S. Bard (Past Conference Chairman; Chi Psi): Mr. Chairman, there is another aspect of this question which has only been incidentally touched upon.

Those who have been in closest touch with the work of the Executive Committee and the Officers realize better than anybody else the immense burden that they carry, especially the Officers, during the year or several years that they are at work in carrying forward this work of The Interfraternity Conference all the year round. As the work of The Conference has developed during the years which it has grown from almost nothing at all to its present usefulness, that burden has been annually increasing. It is only fair to the Officers to

give them some outside support with respect to information sought, information sought by them, and I think the question really before us is whether or not we are going to give that service to the Officers and let them carry The Interfraternity Conference forward along the lines that have developed in recent years.

Of course, if it isn't worth doing there is no point in going to the expense, but if we are going to be proficient I think we should have some such service.

That raises the question merely as to how it is going to be supported. It seems to me perfectly fair that the large Fraternities with many chapters should bear a slightly extra burden over those that are small and have few chapters. It would be absolutely impossible to apportion the charge for the service in any one year or over a series of years to the actual usefulness of the Service to any individual Fraternity. But after all we are engaged in a common enterprise. We are interested in seeing the American College Fraternity system persist and improve and it seems to me that the large Fraternities with their huge memberships can well afford to pay a little more than the small Fraternities and there is, of course—while nobody likes to be taxed—there is, of course, a certain justice in levying taxation according to the ability to respond.

The Chairman: The motion before you now is to amend the Constitution to provide for a ten dollar tax for each Fraternity plus one dollar for each chapter of each Fraternity for the support of the Information Service.

The Secretary will call the roll. Please record your vote on that amendment.

The Chairman: The motion has received 31 votes in support and 13 against.

The motion is lost.

We require a two-thirds vote of the members of The Conference to pass a Constitutional amendment. That would mean 38 members of the 56 Senior members.

Mr. Riegelman: I feel very strongly on two points: the first that we have got a Constitution that has been interpreted and that we ought to abide by the consequences that flow from that interpretation. I think that the Chair has erred in its ruling. That is point number one.

Point number two: I feel very strongly that on a question of this character we ought to have substantial unanimity. This Information Service is important. The financial obligations we lay upon our members is important. I should be very loathe to accept the consequences of what I consider to

be the effect of the Constitution if it meant over-riding the will of a substantial minority. By a substantial minority I mean anything between six and twelve. I consider that substantial.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I see it there is only one way out of the dilemma. Believing as I do that your interpretation is wrong, feeling as I do that the minority is sufficiently substantial to be entitled to the greatest respect, I should like to make a privileged motion—namely, that we reconsider the vote on the previous question, the question with respect to which the Secretary has announced a vote. In other words, I should ask you to withdraw your ruling in order to clear the way for a reconsideration of the question.

I shall then rise and suggest that the matter be tabled pending a further discussion of the general question.

My thought is that an overwhelming majority, not only of those present but of those in The Conference, is in favor of the Information Service. I further feel that we haven't yet struck a financial formula which will permit the operation of the Information Service and meet with the approval of the members represented here. I shall probably suggest, if my plan meets with your approval, that we lay a flat tax upon the membership regardless of the number of chapters which each member has. One of these two plans has to be adopted or the Information Service has to be abandoned.

Now, until the flat tax has been tried out and has failed of approval without the protest of a substantial minority I should hate to accept the proposition that we would have to abandon the Information Service.

I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the vote on the last resolution, the last proposed amendment to the Constitution, be reconsidered.

Mr. Van Veen: Point of information, Mr. Chairman. Am I right in assuming now that this motion has been defeated that Article VI still stands at the flat tax of fifty dollars?

The Chairman: You are right.

Is there a second to the motion to reconsider?

. . . The motion to reconsider is seconded . . .

The Chairman: The Chair is very glad to withdraw its ruling to facilitate action.

The Chair wishes merely that the will of a definite majority shall prevail.

Mr. Riegelman: Mr. Chairman, I move that the pending resolution be laid on the table.

. . . The motion to lay on the table is seconded . . .

. . . The motion to lay on the table is carried unanimously . . .

Dr. C. W. Gerstenberg (Past Conference Chairman; Chairman, Nominating Committee): Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to announce for the Nominating Committee the following nominations:

For Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edward T. T. Williams

For Secretary, Mr. Cecil J. Wilkinson

For Treasurer, Mr. George C. Carrington

For Educational Adviser, Thomas Arkle Clark

The Executive Committee:

The Class of 1934, Mr. William L. Butcher, Mr. Leroy Kimball, and Mr. Russell MacFall.

The Class of 1932, to take the place of Mr. Binkerd who resigned because he left New York City, Mr. A. W. Meisel.

And in the Class of 1933, to take the place of Mr. Walter Budd Champlin, Mr. J. Harold Johnston.

I'd like to say a word about each one of those nominations.

You know Mr. Williams. Most of you know Mr. Cecil J. Wilkinson. We all know Dean Clark. Mr. Butcher was placed on the Executive Committee by the Executive Committee to fill a vacancy during the year. Mr. Leroy Kimball, Sigma Nu, and Treasurer of New York University; I think he was President of Sigma Nu at one time. Mr. Russell MacFall for several years has been Chairman of the Law Committee. Mr. Meisel you will all remember as having done work for this Conference for a number of years in connection with the Locals. We all know J. Harold Johnston who did such noble work for us in our publicity work some years ago.

And I am left now to make the nomination for the Chairman.

I haven't looked back to see how long it is since our Chairman has rotated in office year after year from person to person. For several reasons the Nominating Committee—and I think the Nominating Committee was merely reflecting the wishes of all of you and the intentions of all of you—has felt that The Conference at this time is in a very critical period. I don't mean in a hazardous period or in a hazardous position, but in a critical position. We have done so much and accomplished so much that it is quite necessary at this time that whatever has been done be nailed down, be crystalized, be gathered to us. So many policies have been in the

making that it is necessary that somebody who understands those policies work on them and carry them through. That is one statement I wish to make.

The other is the Nominating Committee feels that there has been an outstanding contribution made to The Conference by our present Chairman, that the work that he has done has been so outstanding that it has been recognized not only by the colleges—by Phi Beta Kappa Association, for example, which printed a commendation of the work of the Scholarship Committee in its “Key,” the publication of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and I think at the last convention passed a resolution of commendation of the Scholarship work of this Conference. All of that as we know has been the work of one person, Mr. Alvan Duerr.

And I am sure that it is going to please all of you to know that for the first time in a great many years the Nominating Committee is nominating for the Chairman of The Conference the Chairman who is.

And I take great pleasure in placing his nomination before you. (Applause)

Dr. Gerstenberg: I move that we instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot as the unanimous opinion and vote of The Conference.

I will put the motion myself.

. . . The motion is seconded . . .

. . . The motion is carried unanimously. . . (Aplause)

The Chairman: If what I have done has been worth while, I am glad. I have enjoyed doing what I could because I am thoroughly interested, and I know that is the motive that prompts every one of the loyal men who have carried on the work of The Conference. We promise to do all that we can, and to do it in the best spirit possible. (Prolonged applause)

Dr. Tonsor, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reports delegates and alternates in attendance, 162; visitors, 42; and Deans, 14.

The Chairman: Will the Committee on Resolutions report?

Mr. Bard: Mr. Chairman, there are several matters that have been turned over to the Committee on Resolutions.

First is the matter of audit of chapter finances by the colleges. This is the resolution laid before you for action:

“Whereas, it is becoming increasingly evident that various problems of college administration and Fraternity adminis-

tration are inter-related, and there already exists on several campuses cooperative effort in financial matters; and

"Whereas, at a meeting of college Deans held on May 13, 1931, a resolution was adopted suggesting cooperation in the creation of sound financial conditions in Fraternity groups through the assistance of the office of the Dean of Men without, however, depriving individuals or groups of the initiative and training which are so valuable to them; be it

"Resolved: That the Chairman appoint a Special Committee to consider and report upon the desirable scope of such a cooperative effort and the methods by which such cooperation may be best attained."

... On motion the resolution is adopted unanimously ...

Mr. Bard: A resolution concerning a matter which has not been discussed here at this Conference, but which was referred to the Committee by the Chair, relates to a confusion of names of Fraternities.

"Whereas, confusion results from the adoption by local Fraternities of names similar to those of existing Fraternities and locals, be it

"Resolved: That the National Interfraternity Conference requests all local Interfraternity Councils to withhold recognition from any organization which shall hereafter adopt a name similar to that of any previously existing Fraternity or local, and if such recognition shall be accorded inadvertently or in violation of this principle, to withdraw such recognition until the name be changed."

You will note that this resolution refers only to future cases. It does not undertake to deal with what has already happened. The resolution suggests that the machinery for the enforcement of the principle be that of the local Interfraternity Council. It is advisory only. But it asks their cooperation to help in this confusing situation.

... On motion the resolution is adopted unanimously ...

Mr. Bard: There is another resolution in connection with the local Interfraternity Council:

"Resolved: That the Committee on Local Fraternities be continued and that the Executive Committee be authorized in its discretion to appropriate from the funds of The Conference not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars toward the work of the Committee on Local Fraternities in assisting the American Conference of Local Fraternities to establish the standards and ideals of The National Interfraternity Conference among the local Fraternities of the Country; and be it further

"Resolved: That the Committee on Local Fraternities be requested to make a special effort to prevent the use by locals of names which may be confused with those of existing Fraternities."

... On motion the resolution is adopted unanimously ...

Mr. Bard: In either the Chairman's or the Secretary's report reference was made to complaint on the part of two colleges concerning recognition accorded to outlaw chapters which were existing in those institutions contrary to the regulations of the colleges. The colleges quite properly complained that we were according recognition to outlaw chapters.

Thereupon the Executive Committee adopted the following statement of policy concerning outlaw chapters:

"The Interfraternity Conference has always been opposed to the creation or maintenance of chapters in Fraternities in violation of the rules of the institution where they exist. In view of the fact that complaint has been made to the Executive Committee of The Conference that some such chapters exist within members of The Conference, the Executive Committee makes the following statement of its views concerning such chapters, and will lay this statement before The Conference itself for adoption, amendment or other action.

"The Conference cannot recognize any chapter which exists in violation of the rules of its college or university, whether for the purpose of determining the qualifications of a Fraternity for any class of membership under the Constitution or By-Laws of The Conference or otherwise. Indeed, knowledge of the existence of one or more such chapters in a Fraternity would distinctly prejudice the standing of that Fraternity when applying for membership in The Conference and would make a prima facie case against its admission by the Executive Committee. It is true that long continued injustice or discrimination on the part of college authorities toward a Fraternity group, creating an arbitrary inequality between different student groups with equal claims to recognition, might offer to a Fraternity some excuse in mitigation of the offense of promoting or maintaining an outlaw chapter; but by their inherent nature such chapters cannot serve the interests of either colleges or Fraternities, and in our opinion it would be an extreme case where such a situation afforded a moral justification for such a chapter."

This Committee therefore offers the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the statement of policy adopted by the Executive Committee concerning outlaw chapters be and same is hereby approved by The National Interfraternity Conference."

... On motion the resolution is adopted unanimously ...

Mr. Bard: This is a proposed amendment to the By-Laws on the subject of election and brings the By-Laws into accord with our recent practice.

"Resolved: That Item 11 of the Order of Business contained in Section 5 of the By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

"11. The election of officers and members of the Executive Committee shall be a special order at the Friday Afternoon Session of the Annual Conference when Sessions are held on Friday and Saturday.' "

... On motion the amendment to the By-Laws is adopted ...

Mr. Harold Riegelman (Past Conference Chairman; Zeta Beta Tau): Mr. Chairman, this question of how the Constitution shall be amended has come up now at two successive meetings of The Conference and I think it might be wise to settle it. It is going to be much easier to settle when we haven't got an amendment before us than when we have.

I therefore move that Article VII of the Constitution be amended to read:

"This Constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the Fraternities in The Conference entitled to vote on such amendment, except that if there shall have been written notice of such proposed amendment at least thirty days before such meeting such amendment may be adopted by the concurring vote of two-thirds of such members voting on such amendment, provided that such two-thirds is not less than one-half of all the members of The Conference entitled to vote thereon."

... The motion to amend the proposed amendment is seconded ...

... On motion the amendment to the Constitution is adopted ...

Mr. Russell C. MacFall (Chairman, Law Committee): Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution for the amendment of the By-Laws.

"Resolved: That paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

"Have all of its chapters established in universities or colleges recognized by the Association of American Universities as such and authorized to confer the Bachelor's degree, either A.B., B.S., or other appropriate Bachelor's degrees in course. Fraternities which are members of The Conference

on December 1, 1931 and have established chapters in junior colleges or other unrecognized institutions are encouraged to dis-establish such chapters and shall not increase such non-conforming chapters."

That will take the place of the present requirement which reads: "Be established in universities or colleges recognized by The Conference as such and authorized to confer the Bachelor's degree, either A.B., B.S., or other appropriate Bachelor's degrees in course."

. . . On motion the amendment is adopted unanimously . . .

Mr. MacFall: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved: That this Conference disapproves and condemns as against the interests of Fraternities the practice on the part of Fraternities, chapters or alumni thereof of maintaining, encouraging or countenancing in secondary schools or junior colleges any clubs, societies, fraternities, or similar organizations used or designed to be used as feeders for college Fraternities or any of the chapters thereof."

The motion is seconded . . .

The Chairman: Is there any discussion?

. . . On motion the resolution is adopted unanimously . . .

Mr. Edward T. T. Williams, Secretary of The Conference and Vice-President-Elect of The Conference, retires from the position of Secretary of the Session, Mr. Cecil J. Wilkinson, Secretary-Elect of The Conference, assuming the office of Secretary of the Session . . .

The final report of the Committee on Credentials is, delegates and alternates, 169; visitors, 49; Deans, 14. Number of Fraternities represented: Senior, 56; Junior, 11.

The Chairman: The next order of business is the discussion of the Special Topics that have been suggested: "The Opportunity of the Tutor," "A Need for a Constructive Policy for Publicity," "The Tendency in Many Colleges to Eliminate Fraternity Membership during the Freshman Year," and "The Result of Exorbitant Tax Valuations on Fraternity Properties," and finally, "Obtaining and Holding Alumni Interest and Assistance."

The first topic is "The Opportunity of the Tutor." This will be led by Professor R. H. Jordan, Chairman of the Committee on Scholarship of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Professor R. H. Jordan (Phi Gamma Delta): The entire problem of the chapter house tutor has been one that has not had a long enough test for, I think, any Fraternity to feel entirely clear as to the desirability of pushing it very strenuously. However, some of us have experimented with it to a point where we believe that under certain conditions it would be extremely desirable, at least to attempt the experiment.

First, it might seem wise to say a word about what some of us at any rate conceive to be the office of chapter tutor. We are thinking of him as an individual, preferably a member of the Fraternity in whose chapter house he lives, who does live in the chapter house with the men for a period of years, who does not act as a teacher; he is not there as a member of the faculty; in most cases he won't conduct classes. But he is there to do two things primarily.

In the first place, he is to act as a stabilizing influence, and will, by the strength of his character and of his general influence, dignify that thing that all Fraternities and all chapters have not always dignified—namely, respectable position in scholarship. And, more important than that, a recognition of the reason for college—namely, intellectual development.

In that capacity he will act, we hope, as a certain rallying point for types of discussion which might even rise on occasion somewhat above the ordinary level of the usual bull session, that he will attempt tactfully, adroitly and, we hope, effectively, to bring the general level of thought of a chapter to a considerably higher point than is found frequently.

He will develop perhaps certain other intellectual interests. We should expect him to be interested in developing a good library, and the use of that library. We should expect him again adroitly and tactfully to bring in certain matters of discussion which would stimulate the men to do something intellectually on their own, by way of reference work, of study, of reading, and topics on general intellectual interest and perhaps political interest and the like, if you wish to distinguish the two.

On the other hand, we look to him to be a stimulating influence with reference to each individual in the chapter. We expect him to keep in touch with the scholarship of individuals in the chapter and to be ready to give whatever assistance is within his power to any individual who finds himself in need of help.

In that way we believe that he can save many a lad both by stimulating him to better work, greater endeavor, by way of anticipating as an older person can anticipate some of the

pitfalls that lie in the path of the student and which the freshman particularly in his difficulty of orientation finds it impossible to foresee.

And then he may do the actual, practical job, whenever he finds it within the range of his capacities, of actually helping the student to conquer some of the knotty points, to straighten out some of the factors that otherwise would stand in the way.

Those of us who have had experience in handling especially freshmen and frequently upper classmen know that many a student never dares or never wishes to raise a question about which he is having difficulty with the instructor, and the very fact that there is a minor point, for instance, that stands in the way of his complete understanding of the subject, makes it very difficult for him to understand and to entirely apprehend the later work of that particular course.

And many of us have had the experience of sitting down with the lad for half an hour or three-quarters of an hour and straightening him out on such a point, so that he has no more trouble with the course.

It is that sort of thing that we think the chapter tutor is doing. We don't think of him as conducting course classes. Many of our campuses have coaching schools for that purpose.

It is conceivable that some group of students might wish him to do something of the sort. I am not at all keen myself about his accepting the challenge. We don't look upon him as a person who is going to save the members of the chapter some money that otherwise they would spend in a tutoring school.

But we do look upon him as a real friend, a guide, and a help, especially to the individual. It is one means by which the American Fraternity may serve to help that movement which is stressed so much among educators today of attempting to do some individual work with each student, a movement that we believe is very valuable but that we can't carry out in mass production, particularly in our large institutions.

Now, I think that is enough to give our conception of the function of this individual.

With reference to the experience different Fraternities have had, I can't speak in a large way because I don't know of any study which has been made to determine just how widespread the chapter tutor is. We do know that several Fraternities have tried the experiment. We know in some chapters it has been abandoned. We know in others it has been continued. In my Fraternity we have a limited number of chap-

ters that have been trying the plan. Our own experience has been that where it has once been put in it hasn't been abandoned. That experience is, of course, not long enough to make us say with any feeling of definiteness that the plan has been an unqualified success. It does though indicate a tendency that I think is worthy of consideration—namely, that this sort of thing does seem to have possibilities that some of our chapters have found were quite worth while, so that the alumni were ready to continue their contributions to make it possible and the universities were willing to cooperate with certain concessions for the promotion of such a movement.

I think then that is as far as we would care to go at this time, to say that here is a movement which promises real help for our members along two important lines and then our own scholarship work, we hope to stress those two lines co-incidentally: first, the line of stimulating definite intellectual curiosity and intellectual attainment somewhat apart from the class room, and, in the second place, to stimulate our members to better work on the campus in the regular duties of the university. (Applause)

Dean Smith (University of Illinois): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add the experience that I have heard suggested that perhaps it has been more advisable in some instances to have men who are not members of the particular organization rather than take men who are members of the organization to serve as chapter tutors.

Professor Jordan: There are undoubtedly two sides to that question and if you will remember, when I mentioned that fact, I said preferably in most cases a member of the Fraternity, but I certainly shouldn't be willing to say unqualifiedly that he should be a member of the Fraternity.

I think though in general it makes a somewhat better approach if the man be a member of the Fraternity, but that it is better if he be not a member of the chapter in which he is working.

Of course, we know the chapters vary tremendously and it is perfectly understandable that a man who has worked in one chapter of the Fraternity, doing undergraduate work, may not understand another chapter.

But I should be willing to risk that in the light of getting someone who has a somewhat different viewpoint that may be helpful to the chapter.

Mr. S. W. McGinness (Theta Upsilon Omega, Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mr. Chairman, may I ask what remuneration has customarily been paid for this service?

Professor Jordan: As far as I can tell in most cases it is operated this way: The individual is usually a person working for a higher degree in the institution. An arrangement has been made in some cases with the university authorities whereby this individual may be given a certain scholarship which would cover his regular tuition. In other cases that hasn't been arranged. The house in question—that is, the alumni of the house—have ordinarily arranged so that the chapter will be compensated for the board and room rent of the man. In addition if the university is not willing to consider him as being on a scholarship whereby his tuition will be remitted, the alumni will again have to pay for his tuition.

But I think in no case has it gone farther than those three factors which most graduate students think are adequate: namely, tuition, board and room.

The Chairman: Lafayette College is the first institution officially to place a tutor in a Fraternity chapter house. They have done that this year by action of the faculty with the thought that if the experiment proves successful they will continue and extend the plan. The college is paying one-half of the expense of such tutor and the Fraternity is paying the other half in the form of board and lodging.

Professor Jordan: Mr. Chairman, I didn't want to go into that Lafayette situation because we happen to have a tutor in our own house under that plan, but we haven't been able to determine at all as to how it is going to work out. It is too recent.

Nor did I mention another interesting experiment at the University of Wisconsin, where the man is living in the house and is conducting certain definite courses for the members of that house alone but which are given university credit.

That was tried in one place but didn't go so well. I think it was an unfortunate choice of the individual; but it gave promise of enough success for another house to take it up.

I wanted to confine myself to the main point of the general understanding of the chapter tutor as we probably shall see him in most institutions.

Mr. T. J. Killian (Phi Kappa): This plan, it seems to me, is dependent for its success on the right man, and I wonder how this man is obtained. Do you have a regular form that is filled out or does the chapter have someone in mind and invite him to become the chapter tutor?

It seems to me that if the individual chapters gave the plan good publicity a large number might apply, and in that case a higher type of man would be procured.

Professor Jordan: To speak for ourselves, the matter has been given publicity through the national office, and men have been informed throughout the Fraternity that such a position was open. As a result there have come not the tremendous amount of applicants that you might consider. It has been rather interesting that the number hasn't been so large. But it has practically in every case been large enough to give the basis for selection.

The Chairman: Our next topic is, "A Need for a Constructive Policy for Publicity," led by Professor George Starr Lasher of Theta Chi.

Professor George Starr Lasher (Theta Chi): Newspaper men do not agree on many things, but upon one thing they are practically a unit, and that is that the greatest news story in newspaper history was the flight of an unknown mail pilot, Charles A. Lindbergh by name, from New York to Paris. That story was told not in columns, but in pages, and it wiped off from the front page on practically every newspaper in this country stories of crime and other destructive types of newspaper stories.

Now, that wasn't merely because it was an extraordinary event, the first time the Atlantic had ever been flown by an individual alone. It wasn't because it was a great adventure. It wasn't only because it affected the lives and welfare of persons, because due to that aviation was seriously considered and is developing rapidly today. It wasn't alone because it was a struggle for supremacy, the basis for the highest news value in most news stories. But because in addition to all of these psychological values it was a story of a youth. And newspapers throughout this country who have wise editors are constantly emphasizing stories that deal with children and with youth, because of the widespread interest in that sort of a person. There is great news value, tremendous news value, in any story that deals with youth.

I think I can illustrate that pretty thoroughly by contrast of a situation in my undergraduate days.

I was a freshman at the University of Michigan when due to what seemed to the students—and I think to some mature persons—was justifiable cause, they wrecked a theatre. The Star theatre riot story was broadcast from coast to coast in screaming headlines and with all sorts of details that had nothing to do with it. And to those of us who knew the exact situation we realized that that was an exploited story, based largely upon imagination and the story grew the farther away from Ann Arbor the newspaper was published.

That same year Detroit won the World's Series and in the enthusiasm that was created as a result of that winning,

grown men and women participated in a huge celebration on the streets of Detroit that was climaxed by the actual burning down of a house, making it a bonfire in celebration. And yet that story wasn't carried by any newspapers outside of the City of Detroit.

The difference was in the quality of youth. That is what made the Ann Arbor story so popular with newspapers throughout the country.

Now, added to that is the fact that the Fraternity man is counted an aristocrat and, strange as the paradox is, in this country we like to read about aristocrats in our democratic press. All you have to do is to pick up a newspaper that is published for the masses, and find the emphasis that they place upon social events of the elite or upon a visit of royalty to this country. You all remember when Roosevelt ruled in the White House "Princess" Alice was exploited throughout the country. We love the aristocrat in our newspapers. And the Fraternity man is considered an aristocrat.

Now, why not realize this situation? Why not realize the high value that newspapers place upon youth, upon anything that deals with the college or the university, and upon the Fraternity? Let's capitalize on this situation but emphasize the constructive type of the particular side of the picture, rather than the destructive?

Ah, but the cynic says, "The newspaper man isn't interested in the constructive news. What he wants is the sensational, the destructive type of news."

That isn't true. The Lindbergh case is only a classic example of how a thing that has real virtue can sweep off from your front pages destructive news. The reason why so much emphasis is being placed in the news columns on the destructive is that it is so much more dramatic and the reader loves the dramatic. All literature is evidence of that. Now, the greatest thing to the newspaper man is a feature story that is highly dramatic.

Within two years in the City of New York there was lying upon what physicians felt would be her deathbed a little girl of ten years of age. Her father had given for blood transfusion all the blood that the physicians dared take from him, but it wasn't enough. He told that situation to a Fraternity brother who was a physician. That man called up a chapter house of the same Fraternity in this city, although the father wasn't a member of that chapter. The physician explained the situation to the president of that chapter. Within one hour every member of the chapter had presented himself at the hospital to offer his blood to save that child. Had that

story been known to newspaper men it would have appeared on the front pages of many newspapers, not only in this city but throughout the country, because it has the dramatic touch. And from the Fraternity point of view it was an exemplification of what Fraternity really means.

I read from 40 to 80 Greek-letter publications, and I never go through these publications without finding story after story that would have almost as high news value; and they are buried, frequently buried even in their own magazines, because the editors aren't quite alive to that sense of the dramatic.

We have the material to get before the people, the reading public of this country, constructive news that will be printed and will be read. The problem is to present that news or to get that news, rather, to these media.

Last year the report at The Interfraternity Conference to the effect that for the first time in history the average scholarship of the Fraternity man was higher than the average scholarship on the campuses was real news, that would have been used throughout this country if it had been handled promptly and properly. Oh, to be sure, there was an editorial written in the "New York Sun" and that was reproduced by many Fraternity magazines. But it was news for the news columns, if it had been properly handled.

What we need, as I see it, in The Interfraternity Conference is a skillful newspaper man with constructive imagination, to make it his business, first, to study the news sources throughout this country in relation to constructive news of Fraternity activities, to dig out those stories and then put them in proper shape to be used by news agencies, by newspapers, by news magazines.

And let me say in passing that it is most important to reach the smaller city newspapers and even the small town weeklies. That is where we frequently have difficulty when we want to pledge boys, because the homes in those communities see the college Fraternity through the comic magazine, the movie, and through the sensational news story.

This can be done. It can be done individually through cooperation with college publicity bureaus. It can be done more directly through and by undergraduate chapters and national organizations. Constructive news must be used to counteract the impressions that are gained from other agencies. Again the "how" is the important thing.

What is needed is a definite program, first, to make a more complete use of the college Fraternity magazines. It is amazing to me how little news of The Interfraternity Conference is

published in the Fraternity magazines. And why? Because so much of the material does not reach the editors until weeks after it should. Even our college Fraternity magazines have their dead lines, their schedules, and they feel that when a story has gone too long it has lost its value.

Second, to consider the college newspapers as a medium and supply them with news of Interfraternity Conference activities. There have been resolutions presented on the floor today that were passed that would get a great deal of space in practically every college newspaper in the country, if these newspapers had the information. To make use of these newspapers that are located in college and university communities, because to them Fraternity news is almost local news and they will play it up. To furnish to the various news and feature services the right kind of data so that they can give constructive news of Fraternity activities. They will seek the destructive, but we can give them the constructive. To furnish newspapers with live copy and to make use of magazines. To have someone on the job to take care of all these various interests. I have been disappointed every year in the way that the New York papers have covered The Interfraternity Conference. Not because they haven't given the space, but because so many of their stories have been decidedly inaccurate, because often they ignored things of highest news value about The Conference. It is simply because the necessary contact wasn't made with these news agencies.

I think there ought to be also a defensive program, if you please, so that when misstatements are made there is an agency to correct such misstatements.

Perhaps you have noticed how some of the church organizations in this country make use of that possibility. As a result there are one or two church organizations that every newspaper man in the country respects and he is mighty careful what use he makes of news concerning that organization. He is sure of his facts before he prints his story because he knows that if there is anything wrong he will get a communication from the publicity department—it is not called that but that is what it really is—of that particular church organization and a correction will be asked for, and in these days of fair play is usually given.

Then we need to build up among newspaper workers the right ethical attitude in regard to handling Fraternity news. This fall on one of the Midwestern campuses six upper classmen, members of a national Fraternity, took with them on a drinking party a boy who had been pledged the night before. That boy wasn't accustomed to drinking but he went to be a good fellow. As a result of that party there was an automobile

accident and when the wrecking car came there was an argument between the workers on the wrecking car and these boys. That argument developed into a fight and in the melee this freshman received a blow which the following day caused his death.

Had that story been published with the Fraternity angle it would have gone throughout the country from coast to coast and yet the Fraternity wasn't in any way responsible other than perhaps in the lack of responsibility on the part of those individuals. But the Fraternity as an organization and as a chapter was not responsible for that news story.

But you know and I know that that Fraternity and every Fraternity would have been hurt by that publicity.

There happened to be in control of that news situation men who have high ethical ideals. They knew all of these facts but they didn't feel it was right or fair to damn the Fraternity and the Fraternity system by emphasizing that story from the Fraternity angle. As a result the Fraternity never appeared in any story either locally or in the State papers and the story died a natural death.

I think if we could give to the Fraternity men who are on staffs of newspapers throughout the country today an appreciation of these viewpoints there would be less destructive news.

We all know the effect of a destructive story, not only on the Fraternity that may be dramatized, but on the entire Fraternity world. What hurts one Fraternity hurts all Fraternities. And by the same principle, what helps one Fraternity helps all Fraternities. That is why publicity of a constructive character, whether it deals with your Fraternity or some other Fraternity, will help every Fraternity, and that is the thing we need, and I believe with the right kind of an information bureau, making it a positive agency rather than a mere research activity, that we can get into the newspapers and the magazines of this country things that will help every Fraternity, every Fraternity chapter, and will give to the general reading public an idea that the college Fraternity is a serious organization dedicated to fine ideals and principles. (Applause)

The Chairman: Professor Lasher has unquestionably put his finger on the weak spot in the organization of The Interfraternity Conference at the present time. I think that we are all indebted to him and we are all agreed with him. His suggestions are most constructive and we must find the solution. It will be one of the real problems of the coming administration.

The next topic suggested is "The Movement in Many Colleges to Eliminate Fraternity Membership during the Freshman Year," suggested by Dr. Tonsor.

Dr. C. A. Tonsor, Jr. (Delta Sigma Phi): The hour is getting very late and I think that simply ought to be turned over to the Executive Committee to do what they can during the year.

I think that Dr. Suzzallo's address mentioned many of these topics and I think the Executive Committee will probably discuss his address sometime during the year.

The Chairman: "The Results of Exorbitant Tax Valuations on Fraternity Property Conceived with the Idea of Raising Local Property Valuations so as to Increase Limit of Bonded Indebtedness."

Mr. Lee Dover (Zeta Beta Tau, New York City): This is another matter that can be very well passed to the Executive Committee.

Perhaps for the information of those here who are not familiar with this particular problem—and it is related to a problem that we have had before us before; that is, tax valuation on real property—I want to give you a statement of facts of a new, adverse effect on college Fraternities. And this case is indicative I believe of conditions as they are in other sections of the Country.

At the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, there are chapters of many of the Fraternities that are members of this Interfraternity Conference. Facts show clearly that the Fraternities there are assessed exorbitant taxes on valuations completely out of line with tax valuations in other college towns and as they are effective on private property owners in the same community.

Professor Lasher mentioned that the general public believes that the Fraternity men are aristocrats. I have the distinct impression that the opinion around the country is that all Fraternity men are millionaires. At Madison, Wisconsin, it is clear that the local politicians are keeping up a high tax valuation on Fraternities in order to permit the locality to issue bonds to a higher amount than they could if they didn't boost the valuation on Fraternity houses. I think this is a point that The Interfraternity Conference should take up and a tangible way for The Conference to assist its members. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Executive Committee direct the Law Committee to investigate this case and any other cases that may be reported to The Interfraternity Conference of a similar nature. (Applause)

Mr. Cecil Page (Member, Conference Executive Committee; Phi Kappa Psi): Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if this is a new proposition after all. It seems to me I remember instances throughout the Country where that problem has been met in a way that eliminated all taxation, where the holding company that owns the real estate or the Fraternity house has been incorporated as not a religious but as an eleemosynary, charitable institution. I know of some cases where that has been done and I think it has been discussed heretofore and I believe that thought should be left with this subject.

Mr. Harold Riegelman (Past Conference Chairman; Zeta Beta Tau): Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to add that that may be difficult to do in some localities, while the point suggested by Mr. Dover is that where that can't be done the local chapters acting collectively should resort to appropriate proceedings to secure an equalization in the assessment of their real property.

Now, it seems to me that the point Mr. Dover makes is well taken. If the local chapters will operate collectively and will forward to the Law Committee the material that they have been able to collect showing unfair assessments and discriminatory assessments operating unfavorably to the Fraternity I see no reason why the Law Committee shouldn't be of some real assistance in putting that material in proper form for local action.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson (Past Conference Chairman, Beta Theta Pi): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me along that line that the Executive Committee may render a real service in making an inquiry regarding rates and as to valuation of Fraternity property all over the United States. I am thinking now of a university on a hill where there is nothing there except the university and of a university in a medium sized city where the prices charged for lots for Fraternity houses in the university neighborhood are way out of all consideration. Specifically, I am speaking of the University of North Carolina and the State University of Iowa. I think we could get a lot of material that would be intensely interesting and that would fit right into Mr. Lasher's train of thought, to get this data and give some information as to the Fraternities.

The Chairman: The Resolutions Committee is ready to make its final report.

Mr. Albert S. Bard: Mr. Chairman, there remain only the two resolutions of thanks to be presented.

"Resolved: That The National Interfraternity Conference expresses to Chairman Duerr and his colleagues gratitude for their devoted and effective service in its behalf."

If you will allow me to usurp the position of the Chair for a moment, Mr. Chairman, I will take great pleasure in hearing a second to the resolution and taking a vote upon it.

. . . The motion is seconded . . .

Mr. Bard: Those in favor will please say "aye"; contrary-minded "no."

. . . The motion is unanimously carried . . . (Applause)

Mr. Bard: This resolution, I am sure, isn't a formal resolution or a perfunctory resolution in any way. We have already demonstrated that fact to our Chairman and his colleagues.

The next resolution:

"Resolved: That The National Interfraternity Conference expresses to the Hotel Pennsylvania its appreciation of its courtesy and hospitality in accommodating The Conference."

I move its adoption.

. . . The motion is seconded . . .

. . . The motion is carried unanimously . . .

The Chairman: Is there any New Business?

The chairman takes great pleasure in presenting to you your new Secretary, Mr. Cecil Wilkinson, who has already assumed his duties, since he is that kind of a man. (Applause)

The Chairman: The next order of business is rather difficult, the introduction of the new Chairman by the Past Chairman. (Laughter and applause)

The Past Chairman expresses to you very deep appreciation of the splendid cooperation that you have lent to every effort, whether intelligent or otherwise, that he has made.

The new Chairman promises to carry on to the best of his ability. It is the hope and wish of the Executive Committee to make these Conferences the expression of your thought. If we have failed in any way, it is not because we have been unwilling, but because we have not sensed your thought sufficiently. We want to discuss here things that are vital to The Conference and to its members and I hope that our members will begin early to let us know what they would like to see the next Conference discuss and do. We want to turn over The Conference to you. The fewer important speakers

we have the better. The more of our members who get up to discuss the things that are near to their hearts the more successful a Conference we shall have.

If there is no further business the meeting is adjourned.
(Applause)

. . . The Twenty-third Annual Session of The National Interfraternity Conference adjourned sine die at 12:43 o'clock, Saturday Afternoon, November 28th, 1931 . . .

EXHIBITS

Reports of Officers and Committees

Proceedings of National Undergraduate
Interfraternity Council

EXHIBIT A
REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Alvan E. Duerr

To the Interfraternity Conference:

The Secretary will report to you in detail the activities of your Executive Committee during the past year. Some of these have a deeper significance that will justify brief comment.

College authorities are looking to the Interfraternity Conference more and more for direction and even control of fraternity activities. This responsibility is being thrust upon us whether we would have it or not, and to me it seems fortunate; for fraternity interests are becoming so important throughout the country that they are subject to exploitation, often to the serious detriment of the fraternity cause. We all suffer from any real damage done, and we are all held responsible for the vagaries of irresponsible individuals operating in the name of some Greek letter organization. The regulation of such activities becomes therefore only a measure of self-protection.

When, therefore, during the past year a man who has been notorious for his anti-fraternity activities undertook to resurrect after a peaceful demise of fifty years a fraternity that had had an honorable career for thirty-five years, and was then disbanded by its members and, in part at least, absorbed by one of our member fraternities, and who attempted resurrection by virtue of his being the grandson of a former member of this fraternity; and when fortunately the Conference was asked to pass on the reorganization by the Dean of one of the colleges at which the new fraternity was to be revived, your Executive Committee ruled that we knew of no legitimate method of reviving an organization which has voluntarily, and we thought finally, withdrawn from the fraternity field. It is hoped that we have discouraged all similar efforts to exploit the name and history of a fraternity which no longer exists and can consequently not defend itself. A similar effort was made a few months ago, when a bill was put through the legislature of one of our states re-incorporating a defunct fraternity and naming a specific Board of Directors and a

specific institution as the rebirth-place of the organization; but we believe that we have stopped this effectively.

The Committee on Scholarship has recently issued a series of membership charts which indicate the location of all chapters of our membership, both active and inactive. A study of these charts should be valuable to our members in determining where they are apt to find good fields for expansion. The high death rate at some of our institutions would seem to indicate that our expansion has not always been based on intelligent analysis, that we have been prone to grant charters on the word of enthusiastic alumni, only to find later that we had entered a crowded field. On these charts will be found the ratio of fraternities to students, with the necessary conclusion that many institutions and some parts of the country have more fraternities than they can support comfortably. This fact is sure to be felt in the economic readjustment that is facing all of us. Money has been so easy during the past ten years that we have undertaken contracts beyond all reason; to make good on these contracts during the more conservative times immediately ahead of us is going to call for more financial genius than is found in the average chapter house; there will be less money in groups of the same size; we shall have deflated values to offset our mortgages, and a student body that will furnish fewer angels in our distress. We have a real problem here, and we should lose sight of no part of it in our expansion during the next few years.

There is another matter affecting the internal policy of our members that I mention with diffidence, for fear that it may seem to some a willingness to inject ourselves into personal problems. But, after all, the spirit of the Conference is to be of help to our members and the fraternity cause, and why should we not share our experience and our information? The Chairman during the past year has had just half a dozen letters from as many chapters of our members, asking what steps were necessary and permissible to enable them to sever their relations with their present fraternity in order to join some other fraternity, naturally of our own membership also. In every case there was dissatisfaction with the policy of the national organization, with the treatment accorded the chapter or with the chapter's isolation. In most of the cases there seemed to be a real grievance, and all of the chapters belonged

to our younger members. We did all in our power to straighten out these chapters, after assuring them that the Conference frowned upon any such transfer; we could not betray a confidence, and go to the national organization with the story; but may we not suggest, without seeming to arrogate to ourselves undue privilege, that our younger members must realize that it is not enough to start a fraternity or a chapter going; that it must be kept going, and that the only way to keep a group happy is to keep it actively engaged in something that is worth while?

We had occasion some time ago to check the duplication of fraternity names, and the facts as we found them are somewhat startling. One of our members has a dozen namesakes scattered throughout the high schools and colleges of the country, and not confined to our own sex. Most of our members have some namesakes. This is invariably done in ignorance, and yet it is undesirable. A campaign of education would remedy this; an appeal by each fraternity to its members to help to protect its own name and the name of all the fraternities in the Conference would at least check a further use of our names.

May I call your attention particularly to one of the most constructive criticisms of the college fraternity that I have read, in the address of President Chase to the Interfraternity Council of the University of Illinois last May? Many of you have no doubt read it, and some of you have reprinted it in your magazines; President Chase has been generous enough to send a supply for those of you who have not seen it. We may well consider and take to heart the criticisms which he has made in so kindly a spirit and with such real understanding of the fraternity system. It is only as we face such criticisms squarely and honestly, and bring ourselves into harmony with the leaders of education who have the interests of our members quite as much at heart as we, that we shall make it possible for the fraternity to occupy as large a place in college life as its idealism and its unique opportunity would warrant.

This past year has seen a new subsidiary of the Conference, the College Fraternity Secretaries Association, take definite shape and take its place side by side with the College Fraternity Editors Association. The fear has been expressed that the

Conference will soon break up into small groups, and lose that solidarity which has promoted the fraternity cause so well during the past twenty years. I do not share that fear. The Interfraternity Conference calls itself an advisory body, whose function is to study and to consider. It has been faithful to its trust. In fact some of us have at times thought that what Mark Twain said about the American people and their love of talking about the weather, and talking about it, and yet never doing anything about it, applied with equal force to the Conference in its relation to fraternity problems. For some years we have had the Editors Association, and it is rendering a service that can not be overestimated in carrying to fraternity men on every campus and in every town the message of the Conference and what it is trying to "advise" for the good of fraternity men as a whole. Now we have an organization made up of the men who are doing the actual fraternity work of the country, who are in a position to translate into action some of the conclusions that we reach in this body. With the Editors Association as a department of publicity and the Secretaries Association as our executive arm, subject always to the direction of their own fraternities, we promise to become a living force instead of an academic argument. The college world, especially college authorities, are looking to us for real leadership of the million fraternity men among their alumni and the twenty-five hundred groups on their campuses; the fraternity cause can not be allowed to drift; it must have leadership, if it is to survive and keep apace the rapid changes that are taking place in education. No great movement has ever accomplished anything lasting without intelligent and disinterested leadership? We have too many interests in common, and too few that are divergent, to warrant undue conservatism in our getting together in action as well as in discussion. There is no danger of a super-fraternity any more than concerted action in the League of Nations has been able to create a super-nation. We are too much devoted to the fraternity cause and the welfare of the undergraduates who are carrying on the traditions of our organizations in 2500 chapters to be much concerned with political power and prestige. We shall be given an opportunity at this meeting to test our ability to pool our interests in a matter of vital importance to us all. It would be a pity to miss an

opportunity to secure so great an economic advantage because of our fear of a spectre that has so little substance.

There are several trends in the educational world which fraternities must study and anticipate before they become established facts, because some of them are revolutionary in their possible effects on the fraternity system, and it is the part of wisdom to be ready for the future before it becomes the present instead of attempting to overtake it from the limbo of the past. The fraternity system must always conform to the educational system, upon which we are dependent for our very existence, if we would maintain a position of influence and leadership. The most important of these trends are the higher educational standards of our colleges, the policy of selection, the indeterminate college course, the Junior College, housing plans, and the end of fraternity isolation.

After the war came a wave of emotional democracy which lowered the bars of even our strongholds of education and admitted freely the right of every one to a college education irrespective of intellectual interest or qualification. We have gradually receded from that outburst of hysteria, and the inevitable reaction has set in; our colleges are taking no chances, and are raising the bars higher than they have been at any time. Admission requirements are more exacting, and the college is no longer viewing with casual indifference the motions of the student who has no real interest in his work and just manages to get by, the man who may be a social light, an athlete, a good politician, but certainly not a student; faculties are becoming distressingly inhospitable to that sort, even when they are enthusiastic fraternity men, and are insisting upon real academic achievement as a *sine qua non*. Added to this is the new doctrine of selection, which means that the student may elect to go to college for at most two years and at the end of that time the faculty selects those whom they wish to educate during the remaining two years. I need not point out what this will mean to our chapters, and how earnestly some of them will themselves have to espouse the doctrine of selection. Whether the college fraternity has ever been purely a social organization, as some claim, or not, it is evident that if fraternity men are to remain in college they will have to be selected for qualifications not entirely social.

Then the indeterminate college course, inaugurated at Chicago and at Franklin College this year, which places a premium on mental avidity and rejects the dead level of mediocrity which has dominated American educational standards of a century, which means that your best men will have passed through the college, and therefore the chapter, before the laggards have awakened. The better your man, the poorer the chance of holding him in the chapter for four years. That will require an adjustment in the organization of your chapter.

The Junior College movement is spreading. What its ultimate fate will be, no one seems to know. If it means that most of our state universities and larger institutions will eventually drop the freshman and sophomore years, and Juniors will come to college with more of the professional student attitude of today, the effect on fraternity life will be revolutionary, and the answer is not easily found. Moreover, what form of fraternity life will spring up in the Junior College? High school fraternities are already invading the territory, and you are asked at this meeting to define the attitude of the Conference on this fundamental question. Will the Junior College fraternity be content to be a mere stepping stone to real fraternalism, or will they attempt to occupy the place in the lifelong loyalty of their members that is now so striking a characteristic of the college fraternity man? This question is not merely academic; we shall have to answer it definitely some day.

Our colleges have lost faith in mass production in education. This is being shown in smaller classes, in greater consideration of the rights and capacities of the individual as opposed to the earlier conforming to a type, in the tendency of even our state universities to provide dormitories and personal contacts for their students, in the deliberate breaking up into small human units such institutions as Harvard and Yale. The small house grouped about a vivid, dynamic personality, as is being done at Harvard, will be a real test of what the fraternity has to offer its men. The college has realized that it has been breeding too much to a type and doing too great violence to the inherent and basic differences between men, and President Chase tells us that we have been

serious offenders in this, too. The college is beginning to apply the remedy. What are we going to do?

And finally there is an increasing tendency among college authorities to consider the personal traits and habits of its groups and its individual students, as they have a bearing upon their future efficiency and usefulness, and to hold them to a stricter accountability than has ever seemed possible. Refusing a university degree to a man for the non-payment of fraternity dues is a far cry from the blissful ignorance a generation ago of even the existence of fraternities on the campus; sending the college treasurer to help fraternities to balance the budget, or publishing a credit rating of fraternities for the protection of local tradesmen, may seem to some of us conservatives an usurpation of divine rights; but isn't it a rare lesson in responsibility, and an excellent preparation for life as the men will find it when they leave college, and doesn't the college owe its freshmen some protection when it sanctions their joining this group or that without the privilege of a financial statement or even a question as to the obligations which they are assuming? The college calls all this merely training its students for citizenship, and I venture to agree with the college.

These are some of the problems that we must not only face, but must solve in the years just ahead. I believe that the college fraternity is one of the greatest forces for good in undergraduate life, that potentially it is far greater than any of us has ever attempted to make it realize. No matter what solution we find to any of these problems, it should be in the spirit of perpetuating the idealism and the traditions that have meant so much to fraternity men for more than a century.

ALVAN E. DUERR, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT B

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Edward T. T. Williams

To the Interfraternity Conference:

During the past year Alpha Kappa Pi was admitted to Junior membership. Our membership now includes fifty-nine (59) seniors and twelve (12) juniors, a total of seventy-one (71) as follows:

(Charter Members in capitals; Senior Members admitted since 1909 with initial capitals; Junior Members in italics.)

Name	Established	Admitted Junior	Admitted Senior
ACACIA	1904	.....	1909
ALPHA CHI RHO	1895	.....	1909
ALPHA DELTA PHI	1832	.....	1909
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	1921	1930
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	.....	1918
<i>Alpha Kappa Lambda</i>	1914	.....	.....
<i>Alpha Kappa Pi</i>	1921	1931	.....
<i>Alpha Lambda Tau</i>	1920	1928	.....
Alpha Phi Delta	1912	1927	1930
ALPHA SIGMA PHI	1845	.....	1909
ALPHA TAU OMEGA	1865	.....	1909
Beta Kappa	1901	1926	1928
BETA THETA PI	1839	.....	1909
CHI PHI	1854	.....	1909
CHI PSI	1841	.....	1909
<i>Delta Alpha Pi</i>	1919	1927	.....
Delta Chi	1890	.....	1911
DELTA KAPPA EPSILON	1844	.....	1909
DELTA PHI	1827	.....	1909
Delta Psi	1847	.....	1911
<i>Delta Sigma Lambda</i>	1921	1927	.....
Delta Sigma Phi	1899	.....	1915
DELTA TAU DELTA	1859	.....	1909
DELTA UPSILON	1834	.....	1909
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	.....	1913
KAPPA ALPHA SOCIETY	1825	.....	1909
Kappa Delta Rho	1905	1921	1925
Kappa Nu	1911	.....	1918
KAPPA SIGMA	1869	.....	1909
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	.....	1913
<i>Omicron Alpha Tau</i>	1912	1928	.....
Phi Alpha	1914	1927	1928
Phi Beta Delta	1912	1921	1927
PHI DELTA THETA	1848	.....	1909

Phi Epsilon Pi	1904	....	1920
PHI GAMMA DELTA	1848	....	1909
Phi Kappa	1912	....	1916
PHI KAPPA PSI	1852	....	1909
PHI KAPPA SIGMA	1850	....	1909
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	....	1917
<i>Phi Lambda Theta</i>	1920	1929	....
Phi Mu Delta	1918	1923	1930
Phi Pi Phi	1915	1925	1930
Phi Sigma Delta	1910	....	1915
PHI SIGMA KAPPA	1888	....	1909
Pi Kappa Alpha	1868	....	1910
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	....	1912
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	....	1919
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON	1856	....	1909
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	....	1916
SIGMA CHI	1855	....	1909
<i>Sigma Delta Rho</i>	1921	1930	....
<i>Sigma Lambda Pi</i>	1915	1925	....
<i>Sigma Mu Sigma</i>	1921	1928	....
SIGMA NU	1869	....	1909
SIGMA PHI	1827	....	1909
SIGMA PHI EPSILON	1901	....	1909
Sigma Phi Sigma	1908	....	1918
Sigma Pi	1897	....	1910
<i>Sigma Tau Phi</i>	1918	1930	....
Tau Delta Phi	1910	1921	1928
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	....	1919
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1909	....	1914
Theta Chi	1856	....	1912
THETA DELTA CHI	1847	....	1909
Theta Kappa Nu	1924	1925	1928
<i>Theta Kappa Phi</i>	1919	1925	....
Theta Upsilon Omega	1924	1924	1928
Theta Xi	1864	....	1912
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	....	1913
ZETA PSI	1847	....	1909

The Executive Committee has met regularly on the second Wednesday of each month, July and August excepting. The following standing committees have been appointed and have functioned during the year.

1. Alumni:

Robert S. Binkerd.

2. Architecture:

Wilbur M. Walden, Albert S. Bard.

3. Association of Executive Secretaries:

Clifford M. Swan, Arthur R. Priest.

4. College Fraternity Editors Association:

Charles W. Gerstenberg, Leland F. Leland.

5. **Cooperative Buying:**
Horace R. Barnes.
6. **Information Service:**
Edward T. T. Williams.
7. **Interfraternity Visitation:**
Harrold P. Flint.
8. **Law:**
Russell C. MacFall, Markley Frankham.
9. **Local Fraternities:**
Albert W. Meisel, William R. Bayes.
10. **Membership:**
Cecil Page, Fred E. Linder.
11. **National Undergraduate Interfraternity Councils:**
Hugh Shields.
12. **Probation Week:**
Walter Budd Champlin, Hugh Shields.
13. **Public Information:**
Leland F. Leland.
14. **Scholarship:**
Alvan E. Duerr, Prof. R. H. Jordan,
William D. Taylor, Jr.

On December 19, 1930 the Conference lost one of its most active supporters in the death of Charles Hobby Bassford, a valued member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Bassford directed the Committee on Public Information from 1928 to 1930 inclusive, after which he became a member of the Executive Committee. It was his disposition to serve the Conference at all times and his habit to serve it well. His loss is deeply to be regretted.

The Information Service under the direction of Miss Olive K. Thorwart, supervised by the Standing Committee on the Information Service, has accomplished considerable of importance during the past year as follows:

1. The preparation and dissemination of the report giving the costs of fraternity membership to undergraduates together with a supplement tabulating the information received

from deans on the question of furnishing fraternities with complete information regarding incoming freshmen. Two hundred twenty-one (221) copies of this report were sent out and one hundred fifty (150) additional copies were requested by members.

2. The preparation and dissemination of a report on Endowment Funds and their application. Seventy-one (71) reports were prepared and one hundred seventy-five (175) additional copies were requested.

3. Cooperating with the Information Service, a special committee studied the effect of the present economic situation on fraternity membership income and administration costs and made recommendations embodied in a report which was sent to all the members. One hundred eighty (180) additional reports were requested and in many instances members duplicated the report at their own expense and sent it to their chapters. Several of the members took action through their own governing bodies as a result of the report.

4. Based on facts supplied by the Information Service, a special committee was appointed to cooperate with the Service to develop the possibility of making available to members the opportunity to arrange their Fidelity Insurance in a blanket form of coverage that would offer adequate protection at attractive rates. This special report of the Information Service has been approved by the Executive Committee and will be submitted to the Conference for action.

5. The Information Service Committee has made a detailed study of the subject of fire insurance and has recommended a procedure under which the chapter houses of members and contents thereof may be protected adequately on a basis that will simplify and expedite adjustments and at a rate that effects a very attractive saving as against present costs. The recommendations of the Information Service Committee with respect to this subject have been approved by the Executive Committee and will be submitted to the Conference for action.

The Committee on Local Fraternities prepared a report on the subject of locals, their status and intentions with respect

to expansion. This report was made available to members who expressed a desire to have it. One hundred (100) additional copies were sent out.

On December 10 it was voted to recommend to the next Conference that the name of the organization be changed to National Interfraternity Conference.

At the January 14th meeting the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Bard and Mr. Riegelman to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution and By-Laws with respect to formulating a statement concerning the type of college in which members of the Interfraternity Conference may establish chapters.

In January a letter was received from one of the members of the Conference raising the question of the attitude of the Interfraternity Conference toward high school fraternities. As the result of discussion, the following was expressed as the sense of the Executive Committee and transmitted to the fraternity raising the question:

It is the sense of the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference that members of the Interfraternity Conference should in no manner foster or encourage fraternities in high schools or preparatory schools; and that the encouragement of any such high school or preparatory school fraternity, as a feeder for any given fraternity, is especially undesirable.

During the year the Scholarship Committee has prepared a total of five thousand (5,000) individual reports which include the Scholarship Report and in addition a series of membership charts. The Scholarship records indicate that the average rating of fraternity men is higher than the all-men's average in 55% of the institutions. The fraternity average is advancing each year.

The Association of Executive Secretaries organized after the 1930 Conference held a meeting at Knoxville, Tennessee on April 17, 1931, which as a first attempt was a distinct success. On Saturday, April 18, the Secretaries held a joint meeting with the Deans of Men at Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

During the spring of 1931 an effort was made to revive Delta Kappa, a freshman society which had been organized at Yale in 1845. Delta Kappa ceased to exist as an active fraternity in 1879 when the Centre College chapter became affiliated with Phi Delta Theta. The matter was brought officially for decision before the Interfraternity Conference by the Dean of Wittenberg College, who approved the local installation of a chapter of Delta Kappa subject to the approval of the Interfraternity Conference. After lengthy discussion and a review of all the facts, the following resolution was adopted at the meeting on April 8 which, preceded by the explanatory note below, has been sent to all member fraternities and to all the Deans of Men:

Delta Kappa was established as a freshman society at Yale in 1845. Additional chapters were established later at Amherst, Dartmouth and several Southern institutions, which later were killed by the Civil War. The other chapters have been dead at least forty years; the Centre College chapter having merged with Phi Delta Theta in 1879.

During the past months Mr. L. L. Johnson, at present a member of Alpha Sigma Phi, has been active in trying to revive this organization. He has enlisted the cooperation of a former member of the Centre College chapter who, however, had previously become a member of Phi Delta Theta. A large number of locals scattered over the country have been circularized in his campaign. The Interfraternity Conference has been asked by one institution to investigate this organization and to pass on its regularity. It seems to us that such a revival is possible, if at all, only at the hands of the surviving members themselves. The following resolution was consequently adopted and is sent to you for your information and the information of any locals who have been interested in this movement:

WHEREAS the Interfraternity Conference has been requested to express its opinion as to the standing of a certain organization calling itself Delta Kappa, and

WHEREAS an investigation of this organization develops the following facts:

1. That it purports to be a revival of a Greek letter society named Delta Kappa founded in 1845 at Yale, which later had several chapters;
2. That all of the latter's chapters became extinct by 1890, and have had no existence since that year;
3. That its principal sponsor is one L. L. Johnson, who claims the right to revive the Delta Kappa Society by reason of the alleged fact that his grandfather was a member;
4. That said L. L. Johnson is a member of a duly recognized national fraternity, Alpha Sigma Phi, which belongs to the Interfraternity Conference;
5. That said L. L. Johnson has also been engaged in certain work in promoting chapters of Kappa Beta Phi, an organization antagonistic to fraternity ideals;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Interfraternity Conference refuses to recognize the said Delta Kappa as a legitimate revival of the Delta Kappa Society founded in 1845, and by reason of that fact as well as its violation of the dual membership prohibition contained in the Constitution of the Interfraternity Conference, it goes on record as holding the said Delta Kappa ineligible for either present or future membership in the Interfraternity Conference.

In April the problem of adjusting the number of local chapters to the number of students available for fraternity affiliation was brought before the Executive Committee vividly because of a decidedly unsatisfactory situation which had arisen at a major institution where many chapters of members are located. As a result, the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED, that in the opinion of the Executive Committee proper regulation of the number of fraternities, both local and national, which may be organized at a given institution is wise and necessary, because of the financial burden upon the student body in supporting too many such groups and the consequent interference with their other obligations and relations with their institution; that such regulation concerns fraternities and institutions alike; and that, because of their intimate knowledge of local conditions, the administrative authorities of our colleges are the only agency that can enforce such regulation effectively and fairly. The Interfraternity Conference, through its Executive Committee, therefore urges upon the Deans of Men such regulation whenever the common interests of their institutions and fraternities would suggest the wisdom of such action, and assures the Deans of its cooperation in the solution of any particular problem.

At the May 13, 1931 meeting it was decided to submit to the Conference the following resolution received for consideration from the Association of Deans and Advisers of Men with respect to the supervision of chapter house accounting by the Office of the Dean of Men.

WHEREAS, the financial stability of all college groups concerns the administrative authorities of our colleges and universities, because (a) they cannot prepare their students for good citizenship without inculcating principles of personal financial responsibility; (b) the debts of a group impose undue obligations upon individuals who have had no share in incurring them and may be in no position to help to defray them; (c) even occasional unsound financial condition of college groups brings undue discredit upon the entire student body and works harm to both the institution and to all college groups; and (d) struggling with serious financial situations, such as are found too frequently, diverts time and energy from more legitimate purposes of college life, and destroys the morale of the groups involved;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That a primary condition to functioning as a group or a fraternity shall be a sound financial setup, and that through the office of the Dean of Men there should be such supervision and auditing of group finances, and such direction whenever necessary, as will secure desired results without in any way depriving individuals or groups of the initiative and training which are so valuable to them; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Interfraternity Conference with the request that it be placed before its fraternity members for discussion and action, to the end that universities and fraternities may co-operate harmoniously in a movement which will effect the interests of the student body and of fraternities alike.

At the June 10 meeting the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference the admission to membership by one fraternity of persons formerly affiliated with another fraternity, individually or in groups, with or without the consent of the other fraternity, is contrary to the spirit and ideals of college fraternities as a whole as expressed in their fundamental opposition to dual membership, and further that such a practice is dangerous to the progress of Interfraternity comity and welfare.

In September a letter was received from Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, announcing that his institution is intending to adopt the co-operative buying plan sponsored by the Conference.

At the September meeting it was decided to have the Law Committee correspond with the Deans in an effort to have the Deans influence local fraternities to change their names if they are operating under the same name as members of the Conference.

At the September meeting, Mr. Bard was appointed a Committee of one to prepare a resolution for submission to the Conference with respect to the assumption of the names of old fraternities by new fraternities, in order that effective co-operation might be secured from the institutions in preventing the future duplication of names.

At the Seventeenth National Council of Phi Beta Kappa in session on September 11, 1931 at Providence, Rhode Island, the following resolution was passed commenting on the excellent work done by the Scholarship Committee of the Interfraternity Conference:

I do not know whether this is the appropriate place or not, but I should like to say one word about something in connection with the encouragement of scholarship which I really believe concerns this body. A number of people here know—some of you do not—that the work undertaken by men like President Tigert and Dr. Shepardson in connection with the work of the social fraternities, especially that undertaken by the Interfraternity Conference in the last few years, has resulted in a marked improvement in the scholarship of college men belonging to social fraternities. It seems to me that it is a matter that concerns this body. I do not know whether we should take any action approving it or not, but I should like at least to see the President and Secretary notify the officers of the Interfraternity Conference that we very much appreciate what they have done. Some years ago some of the leaders in the social fraternities became very much ashamed of the magnificent ignorance of college men. It was one of the scandals of college life. The statement was made that the college fraternity was harmful to scholarship—a statement which seemed to be supported by all kinds of proof. In my own fraternity, shortly after the war, I was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate and see what the situation really was. Nothing of the kind had ever been done before. They had looked into everything under the sun except scholarship. The committee was to

assert that we alone should not get far without complete cooperation from all the prominent national fraternities. My fraternity approved of that, and so I began active correspondence with the president of every important college fraternity. When the committee began its work it was found that in institutions throughout the country having as many as six fraternities in the Interfraternity Conference, fraternity men led in scholarship in only thirty per cent and the non-fraternity men were ahead in over seventy per cent. At the end of five years of the cooperative work and effort on the part of each individual fraternity also, that percentage of institutions in which the fraternity men led in scholarship had risen from thirty to more than fifty. These national officers and the boys themselves in the fraternities with the help, of course, of expert advice from college officers, deans, and members of the faculty, have actually done something that no Phi Beta Kappa group of deans and professors alone could have accomplished, because the fraternities themselves put pressure on the boys to study. Any group of men capable of doing that is doing the work of Phi Beta Kappa. These national officers and men who are working seriously on the problem deserve, I think, our commendation. I do not know what should be done with this report, but I call the attention of this group to that which is a fact and a very important fact.

PROF. GEORGE M. MILLER.

In October Mr. Binkerd was forced to resign from the Executive Committee because of the fact that his business kept him away from New York, making it impossible for him to attend meetings. Mr. Binkerd's resignation was accepted with regret.

At the October meeting Mr. Williams and Mr. Banta, Jr., were appointed a Committee of two to investigate and take up with the Executive Secretaries and representatives of the publishers at the Conference in November a request of the

Periodical Publishing Company asking the Conference to go on record as approving the proposed publication of a monthly magazine on the subject of fraternity management.

In summing up the year's activities of the Executive Committee, it is appropriate to point out that the usual effort to promote progress along social, moral and intellectual lines has been supplemented by the new and potentially valuable contribution of suggesting ways and means through which member organizations by voluntary participation along lines of mutual helpfulness may conduct certain phases of practical operation with distinct advantage to themselves.

EXHIBIT C

REPORT OF TREASURER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balances—November 24, 1930:

General Fund.....	\$2,490.64	
Investment Fund	247.50	\$2,738.14

Receipts:

Accounts Receivable.....	\$16.00	
Dues	3,225.00	
Year Books	2,399.00	
Scholarship Charts	738.00	
Information Service	1,138.74	
Bond Interest	165.00	
		\$7,737.74

Less Current Accounts Receivable:

Alpha Lambda Tau	\$70.00	
Delta Sigma Phi	10.00	
Kappa Sigma	4.00	
Omicron Alpha Tau	52.00	
Sigma Lambda Pi	50.00	186.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS		7,551.74
		\$10,289.88

Disbursements:

1930 Conference and Minutes.....	\$2,993.96
Information Service	2,865.69
Secretary's Expense	63.52
Chairman's Expense	20.57
"College Editor's Handbook"—Loan ..	500.00
American Conference of Locals	135.98

Committes on:

Scholarship	1,535.87
Law	65.63
Local Fraternities	107.78
Fraternity Conditions	3.50
Architecture	137.88
Public Information	43.72
Visitation of Undergraduate Interfraternity Councils.....	67.05
Printing, postage and miscellaneous expense	743.22

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		9,284.37
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CASH BALANCE—November 19, 1931		\$1,005.51
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General Fund.....	\$593.01	
Investment Fund	412.50	
	\$1,005.51	\$1,005.51

(Signed) GEO. C. CARRINGTON,

Treasurer

LOSS AND GAIN ACCOUNT

For the year ending November 19, 1931

	Debit	Credit
Dues		\$3,225.00
Minutes	\$594.96	
"College Fraternities"		56.00
Expenses:		
Secretary	\$63.52	
Chairman	20.57	
American Conference of Locals	135.98	
Scholarship	797.87	
Law	65.63	
Local Fraternities	107.78	
Fraternity Conditions	3.50	
Architecture	137.88	
Public Information	43.72	
Visitation of Undergraduate Interfraternity Councils	67.05	
General Expense	743.22	2,186.72
Information Service	\$2,865.69	
Less Receipts	1,138.74	1,726.95
		<hr/>
		\$4,508.63
NET LOSS FOR YEAR		\$3,281.00
		1,227.63
		<hr/>
		\$4,508.63
		<hr/>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Close of business November 19, 1931

ASSETS

Cash in Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co.....	\$1,005.51
Bond Investment	3,009.02
"College Editor's Handbook"—Loan	500.00
Accounts Receivable, as follows:	
1930—Alpha Phi Delta	\$10.00
Delta Sigma Lambda	10.00
Tau Delta Phi	10.00
Theta Kappa Phi	35.00
Stanley M. Hirlin	1.00
1931—Horace M. Gooch	1.00
Alpha Lambda Tau	70.00
Delta Sigma Phi	10.00
Kappa Sigma	4.00
Omicron Alpha Tau	52.00
Sigma Lambda Pi	50.00
	<hr/>
	253.00

\$4,767.53

LIABILITIES

Investment Fund	\$412.50
Present Worth	\$5,582.66
Less: Loss for 1931	1,227.63
	<hr/>
	\$4,767.53
	<hr/>

Since this report was prepared the Treasurer has received a check from "Fraternity Editor's Handbook" for \$225.11 in part payment of the loan to them.

(Signed) GEO. C. CARRINGTON,
Treasurer.

EXHIBITE D
REPORT OF AUDITOR

LYNNE J. BEVAN
Consulting Engineer
26 Beaver Street
New York

23rd November, 1931.

To the Interfraternity Conference,
Mr. Alvan E. Duerr, Chairman,
149 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Mr. Duerr:

As auditor I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Interfraternity Conference as of November 19, 1931. Receipts and disbursements were spot checked to the original books of entry and found to be correct. The cash balance (\$1,005.51) was verified by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank and Trust Company and found to agree with the Treasurer's books.

I have also inspected the securites in the Interfraternity Conference safe deposit box in the Safe Deposit Co. of New York and find:

- \$1,000 Caroline Power & Light Co. 1st & Refunding
5% bond, due in 1956.
- 1,000 International Hydro Electric 6% Convertible
Debenture of 1944.
- 1,000 Federal Water Service 5½% Convertible Deben-
ture of 1954,

corresponding to a cost shown on the books as "investments"
of \$3,009.02.

Very truly yours,

L. J. BEVAN.

EXHIBIT E**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER HOUSE
ARCHITECTURE OF THE
INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE**

The report for 1930 was so well received that your committee decided to gather as much more new material as possible from the various building corporations of the member fraternities. A circular letter was therefore sent out to the members requesting the names and addresses of the chairmen of the building committees having experience with building fraternity houses. The names of 144 chairmen were received and to these we sent the report of 1930 with a letter asking for their suggestions, experiences and conclusions as a result of their work which were not already included in the report.

The results of this request were rather disappointing in that so many of the chairmen did not respond at all. Some fraternities did not know who were responsible for the erection of their chapter houses.

In the answers we received it was very pleasing to note there were but two exceptions taken to the statements made in the report. Apparently the experiences of the fraternities are about the same.

Sixteen architects requested copies of the 1930 report, and of the 500 copies printed practically all were distributed.

**Facts Collected From Fraternity Magazines
and in Answers to Questionnaire**

The facts which stood out above all others in the fraternity magazines and in the answers to the questionnaire were as follows:

1. That fraternity house architecture is peculiar to itself and differs widely from all other forms of architecture in the country.

2. That the majority of fraternity houses are "built on shoe-strings" and that practically all organizations try to get something for nothing.
3. That few of the fraternities do not have trouble financially just after the house is built.
4. That entirely too much dependence is placed on mere promises.
5. That hardly a house has been built that is a complete success financially or architecturally.
6. That there is very little nationally centralized control of houses in our fraternities in establishing a clearing house for ideas.
7. That building committees are very apt to disregard the experiences of other organizations and put entirely too much emphasis on minor local campus conditions rather than on fundamental facts.
8. That there is dire need for the Interfraternity Conference to take up the matter of limitation of cost of fraternity houses, and of using its influence and experiences to stop the ruinous building competitions on our campuses today.

Suggestions Concerning Financial Plans

Mr. Harvey J. Gunderson, Phi Delta Theta, South Dakota, 1928, has this to say in part in an article he wrote in the *SCROLL* for March, 1931:

"House building funds, raised by payments of a few dollars monthly by each member of the active chapter, are given immediately upon payment to three trustees who have the trust redeclared in a bank which actively supervises the investment and control of the moneys on deposit. The trustees act as fiscal agents of the fund and are charged solely with accounting of the funds and the business affairs pertinent to future building. None of the principal amounts can be withdrawn until the depository is satisfied that they are being expended in the acquisition of chapter house property or building contract.

"While not unusual because of its nature as a trust fund, the plan has particular merit because payments toward the fund are made only during the time members are actively enrolled in school or connected with the chapter, and then only for a three year period. Members leaving school leave with no outstanding obligations due the chapter or the building fund. They are never called upon to pay house notes. All house notes unpaid at the time of inauguration of the plan were charged off as void, it being left to delinquents either to make a gift of unpaid amounts or not to pay anything. In the future, no attempts will be made to collect any bills from alumni of the chapter and there will be no one leaving with bills which should be collected.

"Success is achieved solely by the strict adoption of the house finance plan whereby chapter bills due for thirty days are immediately pro-rated over the members and the offending party declared inactive and deprived of house privileges until the account is cleared. Failure to clear the account under the recent ordinances of the fraternity will thereafter soon result in expulsion from the fraternity. This combination of circumstances, operating now for six months, has proven to keep all amounts paid within the time limits set and has thoroughly succeeded in keeping chapter finances in perfect shape."

With a single exception, all statements relative to the collection of the ten year building notes confirmed the committee's previous finding of last year, namely, that only about fifteen to twenty-five percent. of them are ever collected. One fraternity made good on such a plan and collected about eighty percent.

One fraternity told of its building corporation's success by having its rent insured.

Mr. Leon A. Triggs, Illinois, of Lambda Chi Alpha, in a recent issue of the *PURPLE, GREEN AND GOLD*, has a very excellent article in that magazine describing his scheme of insurance in house financing. In his scheme insurance

policies are used as collateral in payment of a \$200 note. He describes this plan in part as follows:

"Each member, as he is pledged, signs a note for \$200, payable ten years from the date of his graduation, and then, as collateral to secure that note, he takes out a thirty-payment life policy with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., making the policy payable to his estate and then assigning that policy to the alumni association of Chi to the amount of \$200, the face value of the note. After having done this, he is then permitted to change the beneficiary under his policy from his estate to his father, his mother, or any other person he may desire. The effect of this transaction is exactly the same as that of the man who borrowed \$200 from the bank and pledged \$300 worth of Liberty Bonds as collateral for his note of \$200.

"Immediately upon payment of the fraternity brother's note, the alumni association releases the assignment it holds against his life insurance policy and returns his policy to him just as the banker would return the man's Liberty Bonds when the note was paid. If, however, when the note fell due the fraternity brother did not pay it, the alumni association, instead of selling its collateral—the thirty-payment life insurance policy of the fraternity brother—on the open market, accomplishes the same purpose by borrowing from the insurance company \$200 on the policy. It takes this money and reimburses itself for the unpaid note, and then returns the policy to the fraternity brother with the loan or lien against it for the \$200."

In the SHIELD AND DIAMOND of Pi Kappa Alpha for October, 1930, there appears an article by Mr. David F. Maxwell, Pennsylvania, in which he describes the plan used by the Lehigh Chapter. It is unique in that the Chapter has organized a business corporation for profit under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. He describes it as follows:

"The capital stock of the new corporation was fixed at \$6000, divided into 20 shares of preferred stock

of the par value of \$50 and 100 shares of common stock of \$50 par value. By the terms of the charter, the voting rights are exclusively vested in the holders of the common stock. The charter further provides that the common stock may only be sold or transferred on the books of the company to undergraduate or alumni members of the Gamma Lambda chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha.

"The preferred stock carries dividends at the rate of 6% per annum. It may be sold to any one and is redeemable at any time upon proper action by the board of directors at par, plus accrued dividends. Thus a capital structure has been set up which will permit the corporation to sell preferred stock not only to members of the fraternity but to any of their friends and relatives who are sufficiently interested in the development of the chapter to invest in its future. At the same time there is no danger that control of the corporation can fall into the hands of persons other than members of the fraternity, nor is it necessary to permit outsiders to attend any of the corporate meetings.

"According to the plan, which was put into effect with last year's graduating class, each member of the undergraduate chapter is required to subscribe for three shares, his initiation fee being considered sufficient to pay for one share in full.

"By the terms of the subscription agreement which every new initiate will be required to sign, he will be bound to take up the remaining two shares within three years after graduation. Stock certificates will, of course, be issued to each member as the payments are made. In addition every man is invited to subscribe for as much preferred stock as he feels he can afford to buy."

Speaking of gifts and their collection, Mr. Robert M. Saylor, California, of Sigma Pi, gives his experience:

"We have used every imaginable form of solicitation and the results are uniformly poor. It takes con-

sistent plugging, letters, circulars, pictures, drives with definite goals, personal solicitation, tours about the country to call on distant alumni, and coercion of all kinds. By using all of these methods we finally succeeded in raising substantial money. We failed to find one superior method. My only advice in the matter of gifts is to get them early, before the house is built, while everyone is interested and enthusiastic. Comb the whole membership thoroughly at that time; get liberty bonds, poor stock, notes, cash, old clothes—anything—but *get it then*. Give plenty of publicity to those who have given. Send post cards to the whole membership telling who has just paid and how much. A few will step forward and because of pride will want to make a big showing. Have alumni gatherings (still before the building is built), get a spellbinding auctioneer-type well liked alumnus and he will collect cash and a lot of promissory notes then and there; then be sure to follow up the notes. If you turn them over to the paid note collector he will get results. Make it fully known to everyone that all notes will go to the collector. Love and affection for and past favors of the fraternity is good and sufficient consideration for the notes when properly drawn. Have notes, the collection of which can be forced. Get them drawn by an attorney."

Upon the same subject, Mr. Walter D. Snell, Pi Kappa Alpha, makes the following suggestions:

"Explain in a letter the advantage of the new proposed house, how much is needed in gifts and approximate amount needed from each alumnus. Have special letter heads made with cut or picture of new house (architect's sketch) upon them. Inclose blank check for alumni use and also have cut of house on check and state on check exact use of funds contributed and use them for nothing else.

"When new house is being planned and talked of start sending *Monthly* news letters that are devoid of pleas for money to alumni and build up interest

and enthusiasm for the proposed new house before the *Money Pleas* are made.

"My earnest admonition to every chapter would be to 'Let nothing interfere with sending a monthly news letter to alumni,' when you get ready to build and ask for money as gifts your alumni will not have lost interest and it will pay big dividends in cash gifts."

Mr. Snell also has this to say relative to second mortgage bonds and second mortgage notes:

"Keep away from short time notes as it places too much burden on the first few years and leads to hard feelings between alumni and active members or among the active members themselves because of the financial stress.

"Second mortgage bonds have a great advantage provided they are sold or subscribed before construction. If possible have them mature upon maturity of first mortgage; then they can be refinanced by placing a new first mortgage upon the property. Also have first mortgage an amortized loan so that second mortgage security is increasing from year to year.

"In some cases a portion of the bonds can be given the contractor as part payment of the contract."

In speaking of the contractor and his agreement, Mr. Elmer L. Goldsmith of Delta Chi says this:

"It has been our experience that when houses are built, there should be some hold on the contractor for faithful performance of certain repairs that inevitably show up within the first year or so due to some faulty construction detail. It has been our experience that it has been difficult to secure these repairs and have the contractor assume the responsibility or cost thereof."

But one fraternity reported that it had been successful in remodeling its house to advantage. And in the statement

it was acknowledged that had it not been for the depression the organization would have tried to build instead.

Some New Thoughts on Planning the House

One fraternity explains the success it had by the installation of an automatic coal stoker. Not only was it a financial success in that it saved coal, but it did away with a member stoking the fire at irregular intervals, causing the temperature to vary.

Closed individual mail boxes set in the wall of the cloak room have been very successful in one fraternity. Such a scheme keeps the boys from "pawing over" everybody's mail and there is less likelihood of having any of it lost.

A vestibule outside of the main entrance in which one may remove rubbers, galoshes, etc. before walking through the hall on a rainy day, is proposed by one of the building committees.

Mr. A. P. Dippold, Advisory Architect to Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, writes a very able article in the *SIGMA PHI EPSILON JOURNAL* for February, 1929, entitled, "A Logical Procedure for the Erection of a New Chapter House." In it he brings out a very interesting point in the manner of saving money at the start by cutting out all needless luxuries and miscellaneous items which may be added later. He says:

"Among the luxuries and miscellaneous items that may be omitted, may be included the chapter room; cement floors in the basement; tile walls in the showers and lavatory rooms; tile or slate roof for which temporary wooden or slate shingles may be substituted; decorating of plastered walls (instructing the workmen to keep the walls clean during the construction of the building); less expensive lighting fixtures (to be replaced later, perhaps, with a better grade); plated hardware in place of solid bronze; wood frame and black wire screens in place of metal frames and copper wire; one coat of varnish on the interior woodwork (the second coat to be applied

later); terrace and marquise, if any, to be constructed later; landscaping and tennis courts, if any, to be deferred.

"Economy may be effected, by purchasing less expensive furniture, rugs, draperies, for, regardless of initial cost for a better quality, these items will necessarily have to be replaced eventually, anyhow. The complete furnishing of the alumni and matron's rooms may be postponed, purchasing only the actual necessities at first, gradually adding more—likewise in the living room, dining room, card room, study rooms, etc. By adopting this procedure, the chapter will have the proper size house, with ample-sized rooms, although not complete in equipment. It will be within the chapter's financial means, and the latter will have a house in-so-far as size is concerned, as large as the chapter should have, rather than a smaller house (though completely equipped) which will, after a few years, be disappointing and otherwise out of harmony with the chapter's anticipated progress in social activities."

Everyone should read the entire article.

Theta Delta Chi at Cornell has an alumni room in which there is a picture of every single chapter but one since the chapter's institution sixty-five years ago. It is used as a card room too. As the author, in describing it, says:

"What an excellent way to link the alumnus with the chapter. He feels that his passport back to the house is absolute, no matter who comes or goes. His likeness is there as a permanent record—and, true to the nature of humans, he will always slip into the alumni room when he visits the house to see that no one has removed his photo from its authorized niche."

On one point there was a disagreement, the value of a card room. One contributor says:

"We have also found small room or den adjoining

living room advisable for card playing and the usual 'Bull Sessions.' This tends to save wear and tear on furnishings in the more formal living room."

The other says:

"There is one feature of our house which in my mind was a big mistake. We have a fine well fitted out card room on the first floor and as a result the beautiful large living room is neglected. The visiting prospective member is apt to have to sit with one or two loyal souls in the living room while the crowd in the card room continues services. The big living room should be the gathering place and card room combined."

Miss Myrtle Fahsbender of Kappa Delta has written a very interesting and instructive article for THE ANGELOS OF KAPPA DELTA on "Lighting a Utopian Kappa Delta House." As all of it does not apply to a fraternity house, only parts of the article follow:

"As we approach the porch from the sidewalk we can readily read "Kappa Delta 2000" on the right hand side of the door, because of an attractively illuminated house number. To the out-of-town campus visitors this would be invaluable. Without this convenient means of distinction a pledge must answer innumerable rings of the bell to tell some lost soul the Eta Phi Omega house is directly across the street. If Eta Phi Omega had a Greek-letter illuminated name plaque and house number combined there would be no more groping around a strange neighborhood at night, straining eyes, tramping up steps only to ring the wrong door bell."

"Just as the first floor rooms require both general and local lighting, so do the study rooms. Most of you study in your rooms, seminar, or library, at a desk or table—a point which makes good lighting even more of a problem. Take care that the polished surface or other glistening objects do not reflect

glare into your eyes. Such reflections cause as much harm to your eyes as direct glare from a lamp. Every student purchases first of all a study lamp. With the lamp directly in front of you, you will sit and study with a direct light flooding your book and paper. This causes eye strain and frequently you must sit with your hand covering your eyes to protect the eye from the glare of paper shine. This condition can be eliminated by the use of indirect portable lamps."

"In the dorm, or general sleeping quarters, little illumination is needed. Here is one room where new pledges must quickly acquaint themselves with walking in semi-darkness, but not complete darkness. Instead of using ceiling or wall brackets use louvre lights. The louvre unit is similar to those used in theatres to light the aisles or for staircase lighting. This would be excellent for sleeping quarters, because the lights could be left on all night. They are so made that an adequate amount of light covers the floor space, but no glare or light will reach the eyes of those sleeping in the lower bed."

"Remember that throughout the entire house there must be sufficient convenience outlets. Perhaps, you will remember various occasions when it was necessary to put the piano in a different portion of the room, but it would not work here, nor there, because there was not an outlet in which to plug the bridge lamp. Don't tie your hands in this manner."

A most instructive article by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce gives some excellent ideas on wood construction, and every building committee should look it over thoroughly for the suggestions it contains. Copies are available at ten cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Ruinous Building Competition

In conclusion your committee suggests for the work next year a study of the cost of fraternity houses in connection with membership, also the study of a means of getting the schools of the country to control building operations and abolish the resultant competitions.

WILBUR M. WALDEN, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT F**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE
FRATERNITY EDITORS ASSOCIATION**

The work of the Editors' Association has been reported by Mr. Leland F. Leland, Chairman of the Association.

The present committee desires to express its appreciation of the excellent work of the Editors' Association. The Interfraternity Conference is proud of the handbook prepared and published by the College Fraternity Editors' Association, and is indebted to Mr. Leland F. Leland for his efforts in giving the book circulation.

It may not be amiss at this time to say one or two words about the opportunities for mutual help that exist at present. The Interfraternity Conference, toward the end of its previous year, made a survey of the cost of getting helpful publicity for its work. Various plans were suggested by members of the Executive Committee and by others. It was found that these plans generally involved a budget that was equal to the Conference's present entire budget, and that such plans, therefore, could not be experimented with because of lack of funds. What the Conference most needs at the present time is an active, enthusiastic publicity committee. Such a committee, working with the Editors' Association, could accomplish a great deal. It would seem entirely reasonable that the Editors' Association could undertake to discover for the Conference the manpower for such a publicity committee. What the Editors' Association could thereafter do for the Conference would rest entirely in the hands of that committee.

The Editors' Association is an attempt to get all the value possible from cooperative effort without surrendering the advantages of individualism. It would seem to this committee that the Editors' Association should keep before it constantly the problem of increasing the cooperation among its members. Such things as the cooperative purchasing of paper, the gradual concentration of work in the hands of not more than three or four printers, are objects that are likely to yield very definite, tangible results.

In the publication of a fraternity magazine, there will always be room for the exercise of individual taste and for the

application of industry and intelligent effort. The committee does not desire to recommend, but throws out as a suggestion the possibility of improving the work of the editors through independent and expert evaluations of their work. It may not be impossible to have a central committee that would receive and examine the products of the member editors, and to evaluate those products according to a predetermined set of standards. It would likely not be possible to continue that work unless it were accompanied by the granting of rewards and honors. However, though the rewards need not be expensive, the honors may be made important. If the editors themselves would attach importance to the honor of turning out the best edited magazine, results commensurate with the effort might be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. GERSTENBERG, *Chairman.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY EDITORS ASS'N

November 1, 1931

Like its member magazines, which yearly grow better and better, the College Fraternity Editors Association has continued to move upward and onward during the last year. Your president is pleased to report the completion of another successful year. Successful from the standpoint of problems met and solved; successful in the selling of its *Editor's Handbook*; successful in the help it has given member magazines.

But, like the growing prospering organization that it is, there are still problems to be solved which will demand the attention of our successor in office; problems like the admittance to associate membership of magazines of the professional and honorary fraternities which are not members of the Interfraternity Conference; the publication of the projected "Fraternity Editor"; the matter of awards and honors for the magazines which show improvement; Conference publicity, (should it be handled by the Editors Association?); the celebration of our tenth anniversary in New York.

Finances—Our secretary-treasurer reports a small surplus in the accounts of the association made possible through the sale of advertising for the "Fraternity Editor" and the \$5 assessment levied on each member magazine last fall. This showing is pleasing in view of the condition of the finances of the nation as a whole.

Fraternity Editor's Handbook—This 210 page book, just published when the 1930 Interfraternity Conference met, has met with a reception which has exceeded our fondest dreams. Everywhere, editors, publishers, journalism deans, college presidents, news men, advertising men, *et al.*, have lauded the book in language which makes us proud to have had a small part in its production.

The sale of the book has been equally satisfactory. To date nearly 500 of the 1000 copies printed have been disposed of. The cost of the book, approximately \$1000, plus about

\$150 for advertising and printing of sales literature, has been taken care of and the total advanced by the Interfraternity Conference has been repaid. The remaining 500 copies will therefore represent a net profit. The book is sold at \$3 singly, and for \$1.50 each where the fraternity buys one copy for each of its undergraduate chapters. Although intended primarily for the national fraternity editor, there is much material that will prove of value to the chapter correspondent as well. It is hoped that the remaining 500 copies may be disposed of to chapters during the coming year so that a new edition may be published soon. A revised edition is planned to include at least two additional chapters, one on copyrighting and registration of trademarks, and a second on selling that fraternity book, while several chapters will be rewritten.

Meetings—This year's meeting will be held on Friday night instead of Saturday as heretofore in order to allow the editors a free evening on Saturday. The usual banquet will be held on Friday night and an informal gathering of those interested in talking shop will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 until 5 with the new president presiding. This will have the added advantage of giving the new head of the association an opportunity to discuss his projected policies with the assembled editors.

Membership—The question of whether to admit as associate members the magazines of professional and honorary fraternities has long been an undecided question. To dispose of this problem your president has appointed a committee to confer with the Chairman of the Interfraternity Conference and to make a recommendation to our meeting this year. Your president sees no harm in thus admitting members, feeling that it is one of the privileges of our association to be able to guide, instruct and teach others that knowledge which has been vouchsafed us.

Several changes in our editorial ranks deserve more than passing notice. The retirement of Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, dean of all fraternity editors, great fraternity leader, and real fraternal friend, as editor of the oldest fraternity magazine published, *The Beta Theta Pi*, this fall, leaves a great gap in our ranks. He is being succeeded by Gordon Smyth of Philadelphia. Dr. Ramsey Spillman, editor of

the *Garnet & White* of Alpha Chi Rho has been succeeded by a "Doc" Coyt; Jack Jareo, editor of the *Laurel* of Phi Kappa Tau, and Allen E. Rivkin, editor of the *Octagonian* of Sigma Alpha Mu, have also retired from our ranks. To the new, all success; to the retired, all happiness.

Regional Meeting—The fifth annual regional meeting was held at the Palmer House in Chicago on June 6, and for the third time the sorority editors of the district were invited. This meeting celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the *Magazine of Sigma Chi* and the assembled editors were the guests of that publication. These Chicago meetings become more enjoyable each year and the attendance constantly increases. The date for the 1932 meeting has been set for June 4, Saturday night.

The Fraternity Editor—Volume II, Number 1, of the association's official magazine is being published as this report is written. It carries the news of the association and is 12 pages in content. Plans for the future publication of this periodical have been put in the hands of a committee.

Awards—The matter of judging each publication and making two awards annually, one for the best magazine of the year, the other for the magazine making the greatest improvement, was voted upon by our executive committee during the year. Evenly divided, the matter has now been referred to a committee for recommendation to the annual meeting. Such awards, if carefully and judiciously made might work great good for the improvement in our magazines which we so desire.

Advertising—During the year your president has been approached by three organizations to whom the matter of selling group advertising for the magazines of our association appealed. A conference in New York, last fall, with Mr. Hecht, editor and publisher of the *Parents Magazine*, failed in its object because the total circulation was not enough to warrant action, according to Mr. Hecht. A Mr. Kellogg, president of the Kellogg Group, who has been successful in soliciting space for the combined circulation of Railway magazines, became interested in the matter this spring, but to date no action has materialized. This fall, two publishers'

representatives of Chicago, Martin & Plume, saw your president and after discussing the matter, enthusiastically made a trip to New York to interview the market. Their decision, that the depression made the time unripe for such promotion, leaves the matter where it was originally. In passing, editors will be interested to learn that the group advertising plan promoted by the sorority magazines has, apparently, failed. Such a plan, however, we believe, has merits, and if properly promoted and presented can be made a success.

Publicity—It is, your president believes, the natural function of the Association to take over the function of publicity for the Interfraternity Conference. The Conference desires our co-operation in this respect and we should give it. Within our organization can be found the talent for such work.

Cooperation—The relationship between the Interfraternity Conference and the Fraternity Editors Association during the last year has been a cordial one; marked with mutual respect and helpfulness. Particularly does your president desire to express his appreciation of the fine spirit of helpfulness exemplified throughout the year by Chairman Alvan E. Duerr, whose response to our many requests has always been immediate and to the point.

Conclusion—The Editors Association, soon to celebrate its tenth anniversary, has made great strides during its comparatively young life. But these strides are as nothing compared to the work ahead of it and the work that it can and should do. It should always strive to help the newcomer; to work continuously for better magazines in every respect; to work for the highest of professional ethics; to cooperate conscientiously with the Interfraternity Conference and the Fraternity Secretaries Association; to aid the Conference in the preparation of publicity that will definitely "sell" the public on the real worthwhileness of the fraternity system; to engage in the periodic publication of books and magazines that will be helpful to its membership; and to offer such awards as will encourage that membership to higher and better endeavor. Your president wishes to express his deep satisfaction at the privilege of acting as the Association's head for two years. He wishes to express his appreciation of splendid cooperation

he has received from each editor and business manager member of our association; and he wishes particularly to thank his fellow officers and members of the executive committee who have been candid, frank, and friendly in their advice.

Respectfully Submitted,

LELAND F. LELAND, *President*,
College Fraternity Editors Association.

Neenah, Wisconsin, November 1, 1931.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF EDITORS ASSOCIATION

Universal acclaim has been accorded the first major publication of the College Fraternity Editors Association for on every hand one hears praise for the *Fraternity Editor's Handbook*.

"The Handbook so well answers the question put forth by its editor, Leland F. Leland, the resourceful and successful editor of the Teke of Tau Kappa Epsilon, President of the College Fraternity Editors Association, and Publication Manager of Banta's Greek Exchange, 'Why This Handbook?' that it seems scarcely necessary to suggest the Handbook's purpose," says Charles Edward Thomas, able editor of the Delta of Sigma Nu, in reviewing the book for his constituency. Continuing, he says, "If the publication of the Handbook does not improve fraternity journalism during this very college year the reflection will be upon fraternity editors and the conclusion will be that they are a narrow minded, bigoted lot who insist upon being blind to their faults, and who refuse to be moved out of their smug complacency. The Handbook not only has a place on the editor's desk, but it is of value to all fraternity folk and to journalists generally. Its place is already apparent in the office of an old, well established, and somewhat conservative fraternity publication. For the new editor and the new magazine its value is inestimable."

Typical of the comment received is this letter from one editor who ordered five copies that all of his co-workers might have copies. Several fraternities are considering the purchase of copies so that each chapter editor might have a copy. So much have editors appreciated the book that the initial order of 250 copies has been exhausted and the second binding of a similar number is nearly sold out.

The comments include a flattering list headed by the president of one of the largest universities in the country, by a leading university librarian, by newsmen, magazine editors, and fraternity editors. Read what they say (and then if you haven't ordered your copy send your check for \$3 today):

President L. D. Coffman, University of Minnesota—"I can readily understand that this book will be of great value to fraternities and fraternity organizations."

Frank K. Walter, Librarian, University of Minnesota—"I have been looking over the copy of the Fraternity Editor's Handbook carefully and I find it very interesting. You have succeeded in getting together exceedingly good symposium. The suggestions for copy are excellent. The typographic section gives a lot of information which is highly desirable, but would seldom be found in similar manuals. This is particularly true in regard to the warning about cuts and photographs. I have in fact found the book so useful that I am ordering three copies for the use of a course in Library Publicity, and for the attention of students in Journalism. Incidentally, you have made a good-looking book out of it instead of the dreary sample book, which is the chief characteristic of so many style books."

Dill & Collins (Paper Makers)—"This book is a welcome addition to our collection. Surely you are experiencing a good demand for copies, as it fairly bulges with practical information."

The Epilog (journalistic magazine)—"To judge by the name one wouldn't think that this book would have much of interest in it for the average college editor or business manager. On the contrary, it is packed with meat for the undergraduate editor and business manager. While, of course, it is designed for the editor of a fraternity magazine, who in most cases is a graduate of college of several years, it contains valuable suggestions for all those dealing with the task of getting words assembled for the printed page. An excellent piece of work neatly bound and well illustrated.

The Matrix (official publication of Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalistic sorority): "Recognizing the need of uniform instruction for untrained editors of fraternity publications, Mr. Leland, publication manager for Banta's Greek Exchange, has written this book which should be invaluable to the editor of every fraternity magazine as well as other magazine editors who may be new in the work.

Reading in the Editor and Publisher in 1927, "Of all the periodicals in the United States, those that reflect least credit

upon American journalism are those published in the interest of the Greek-letter fraternities of American colleges and universities," Mr. Leland was no doubt inspired to do his bit to relieve this situation. His book covers, briefly, every phase of magazine publishing, from editorial writing to care of the mailing list and postal regulations. He endeavors to take the beginner editor through the first paths and let him learn in a few pages of reading what others have learned after months of the old "trial and error" method.

Realizing that most fraternity magazines are edited by unskilled editors who are performing a labor of love for the fraternity, Mr. Leland has sensed the necessity for teaching them the rudiments of magazine editing in order that the magazines may be a credit to the fraternity which published them. Besides the more general subjects covered he goes into the subject of type faces, illustrations, proof reading, preparation of copy, and one chapter is devoted to that ever present problem—finances."—*The Matrix*, October, 1931.

The Scholastic Editor—"The Editor has done a fine job of editing and illustrating the informative articles of which this handbook is composed. Every phase of publishing, in both business and editorials, is intelligently discussed. Scholastic editors should remember this book—for college always finds a place for the school-trained journalist, at least as chapter editor of the fraternity he inevitably will join. College students who read this will do well to buy a copy at once for there are a lot of pointers therein not to be found in the standard texts."

Professional Interfraternity Conference—"I know beyond a doubt that if our editors will secure a copy of this book and will read it that it will prove of utmost benefit to them. The book is indeed an unusual achievement, and I congratulate you most sincerely on its excellence and value. I am firmly convinced that the reason so many fraternity magazines are so poor is that the editors give little thought to their task and do not analyze their functions and problems to as great a degree as they might.—J. D. Sparks, Secretary."

Chester W. Cleveland, Editor Magazine of Sigma Chi—"The handsomely bound 210 page Handbook is generally accepted as the outstanding journalistic effort of the Inter-

fraternity Conference to date. It covers every phase of college and fraternity journalism. Each chapter has been written by an expert in the particular field covered. This fine achievement will have a very definite influence on the college fraternity journalism of tomorrow. Very good indeed."

C. B. Larrabee, Editor Delta Upsilon Quarterly—"I think the Handbook is a remarkable piece of work. Even the most experienced editor should be able to get a lot out of it. The idea of having a specialist in each subject write about his subject was excellent because it lets all of us, who are bound to be one-sided, at least bolster up the sides that show a tendency to be weak."

Technical Book Report, by Mamie Corbitt, written as class work in Little Rock, Arkansas, Junior College—"The Fraternity Editor's Handbook. 'Terse' is the adjective to apply to this book as a whole. Although the greater part of it is made up of articles by different persons on different subjects, it is held together as a compact unit by the total absence of superfluity, by the direct, pithy style, and by the knowledge of his subject which is evidenced by each writer. There are five major divisions in the book: The Editorial Magazine, The Magazine Itself, The Business of the Magazine, Other Fraternity Publications, and Information for the Fraternity Editor. Each of the first four divisions is made up of articles by editors of various fraternity magazines, and there can be no doubt, when the articles are finished, concerning the experience of the authors. In many cases the articles are amply illustrated. For example, there is an article by Jack W. Jareo, Editor of "The Laurel" of Phi Kappa Tau, entitled "What About the Cover?" and to illustrate the author's point, twenty illustrations of magazine covers are given. Some of the outstanding articles which make up the first part of the book include one by George Starr Lasher on Editorials, a well-illustrated one on Chapter Editor Relationship by Herschel L. Washington, The Value of Illustrations by Eric A. Dawson. Although the entire book is technical, the last section reaches the highest degree of technicality. It contains proof reader's marks, rules for preparing copy, and a pronouncing dictionary of the Greek alphabet.

It is all the name implies. It is the sort of book which

every editor, whether new or seasoned, should have at his elbow, ready for instant use."

J. Harold Johnston, Editor The Shield and Diamond of Π K A — "When the Handbook reached my desk, I declared an office recess and read it from cover to cover. I took it home and read it for a second time. It is an excellent piece of work from all viewpoints, and if the editors make any effort to use the material presented or to take advantage of the experience of the authors of the various chapters, it is bound to result in an improvement which will have far reaching effects. It is the kind of book which will give comfort to a newly appointed editor, and it will place at his disposal judgments and experience which it would take him many years to acquire by himself. An admirable piece of group endeavor."

Almond Fairfield, National President Σ M Σ — "Returning from the Interfraternity Conference I covered the material in the Handbook and I know that it will be of great benefit to our fraternity in raising the standard of our publication, *The Azureor*."

Rose J. Lidschin, Φ Σ Σ — "Our editor writes that she has found the Handbook very helpful."

J. Holmes Martin, Editor, Sickle & Sheaf, — A Γ P — "Pardon for not having written to compliment you upon the Handbook. As a matter of fact I have been so busy reading the book that I have not found time to write before. The book is almost indispensable to one who is engaged in editorial work. To an amateur who has just had a year's experience in the field it is a godsend. I can see that it will increase in value as my experience in this field of editorial work increases. I have already received a number of helpful suggestions that you will see reflected in my magazine. You are certainly to be complimented on this splendid piece of work which should have a great influence for good in the field of fraternity journalism."

Bruce H. McIntosh, Executive Secretary Α Χ Α — "The Handbook should be a great boon to all fraternity editors, and especially those who are just embarking on their duties. It is very well organized, beautifully arranged, and contains a world of most helpful information that it would be impossible

to find elsewhere. Congratulations on producing such an attractive volume."

I. Mark, President $\Phi B \Delta$ —"Now that the Interfraternity Conference for 1930 is over and I have had time to read carefully the new Handbook I want to commend you again upon this splendid publication. I feel that in its pages are contained the answers to the greater part of the questions confronting the average fraternity editor, and know that it will be of inestimable value to Phi Beta Delta."

Stuart MacLean, Editor Rainbow, $\Delta T \Delta$ —"The Handbook, it seems to me, will be invaluable to the man who is breaking into the fraternity editor's game, and stimulating and informing to any man, no matter how long he has been in the game. Some of its dicta strike me as rather far-fetched—for example, the statement that to publish a list of delinquent chapters is a relic of amateur journalism. But this is quibbling; the book is a bully little volume."

Peter Samartino, Editor—"The Handbook should be a yearly publication. To inexperienced men like myself, it is a godsend."

F. James Barnes II, Editor Journal, $\Sigma \Phi E$ —"I have read every word of the Handbook with keen interest. It is an achievement of which the editor, the contributors and, of course, the Association and the Interfraternity Conference can be justly proud. The selection of material is judicious. The style of presentation is lucid. The matter, though contributed by a number of pens, blends together in an uncommonly successful fashion. Typographically speaking the book is an admirable example of the Greek qualities of dignity, simplicity, and beauty. In short it goes a long way toward achieving the Emersonian "perfect whole." For experienced editors it will serve as a welcome medium of exchange of opinion, I have no doubt. For new editors it will serve as a welcome guide and I feel sure that its study will result in the avoidance of many common pitfalls which heretofore have resulted in the cheapening of our product, and will have a marked effect on fraternity journalism in the future."

W. B. Hopper, Editor The Griffin, $\Sigma \Delta P$ —"The most indispensable tool that has ever been created as an aid for fraternity editors. It will, no doubt, open a new era in the

publication of fraternity magazines, which should bring forth the most marked improvement."

L. H. Block, Editor, Alpha Epsilon Pi Quarterly—"The Handbook is one of those rare things: a willing disclosure of trade secrets. It is a further indication of the spirit of co-operation common to fraternity men."

J. Ralph Spalding, Editor, Phi Mu Delta Triang'e—"The Handbook covers the field so thoroughly that any editor, new or experienced, can find something of value in it. It would help chapter correspondents if they would study it."

Albert S. Tousley, Editor, Delta Chi Quarterly—"This Handbook ought to serve for years to come, not only as an excellent guide to editors of all types of fraternal publications, but for schools of journalism. In some measure it will be valuable as an acquisition to libraries, and deserves a healthy and prolonged sale."

Vernon Bowen, Editor the Tomahawk, A Σ Φ—"The Handbook is swell—reeking with the old information for the uninitiated and bewildered beginner, as well as with usable data for the hoary veteran; but no book can teach a man what he has to dig out for himself by trial and error. Let's hope no one has expected the Handbook to be the royal road to superlative editorship."

King Wilkin, Editor The Emerald, Σ Π—"I think the Handbook very fine. Should raise the standards of all publications."

H. R. Blanchard, Editor, Alpha Delta Alpha—"As an inexperienced editor of a young and small national, I wish to state most emphatically that the last edition of the Fraternity Editor's Handbook is a most helpful agent in carrying on my work. It furnishes the facts and the information that I wanted very badly but hardly dared hope that it would be found in so definite, composite form as is found in this new edition."

Dr. A. S. Williamson, Editor Beta Kappa Journal—"The Handbook has not yet received the thorough study from me that it is shortly to have, but a cursory examination of it convinces me that it will serve me both as a primer and as a reference work. I also have the feeling that it will help to throw in bolder relief one or two nebulous ideas of my own which have never quite reached the point of crystallization. I am

indeed happy to have all of this combined editorial experience at arm's reach in such compact form."

Robert J. Pilgrim, Editor Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter—"The Handbook is a complete and interesting discussion of the technic of editing a fraternity magazine. Its various chapters are written by editors of experience and judgment and are very enlightening to those who may undertake this work for the first time, or even those who have had some experience in it. Authority is given to the book in the fact that its writers are past grand masters of the art of editing. Many features of this interesting task will be made easier in the doing, and better too, by the knowledge gained from this book."

Eric A. Dawson, Editor, the Record, Σ A E—"I think it fine. I am going to take it to Europe with me this summer and make a study of it!"

Review in Phi Gamma Delta—"Greeks peer out of their college citadels upon lands most especially their own, and work comes every now and then about their brothers in other provinces. How to get this work out with the least hoey, the least rot, and the most cleverly concealed inspiration is the pastime which plows the foreheads of the dear boys who must think up the monthly tidings. A fraternity magazine is not something you must subscribe for in order to be initiated—that is, it ought not to be. What is its field, its mission, its legitimate material? What is it that fraternity men want in their magazine, and who is to write it? Editors of national fraternity magazines sat around, wondered, decided to get up a manual: thus the Fraternity Editor's Handbook."

Walter K. Paul, Editor Cross and Shield of Δ A Π—"Having had my handbook only two days I have had no chance to read it thoroughly but gain the following impression from sketching it: As a whole it is exactly what you intended it to be and contains a wealth of information to guide the average editor and will be of great worth to all editors. It goes without saying that you have done a remarkable piece of work on a book that covers so general a field. My one criticism (and criticism is not the right word either for I do not see how you could have altered the book to cover so specific a field of fraternity journalism) is that the book is too big to be of help

in some things to a minority group of editors, such as myself, who are at the helm of the organs of relatively young and small fraternities. By "big" I mean that it speaks in terms that the size and resources of our fraternities will not allow us to understand. To illustrate: in one place a contributor casually speaks of spending as high as \$400 for engravings in a single issue. To myself and many like me, this sum represents the total cost of one or two issues of our organ. Of course, the parts of the book that run in that vein we must pass over with a sigh. As I said, this is not in the form of a criticism; the book is of great value to this class of editors and I am sure we all appreciate it. But our problem is a specific one that the editor of larger publications cannot fully sympathize with because he hasn't experienced it. I am at present working on a summary of information on this particular information and this may enable me to write you more clearly about it at a later date."

Review in *The Inland Printer*—"The 'Fraternity Editor's Handbook', is a compilation of articles written by nearly a score of fraternity-magazine editors for the guidance of other such editors. It is reviewed in these columns primarily for the benefit of printers who are handling contracts for fraternity magazines and wish to help the editor locate a source of practical assistance on his production problems."

H. D. Leake, Managing Editor, *Star and Lamp*, Π Κ Φ — "I can state that the Handbook is excellent and deserving of every praise: meaty, instructive, and at times enjoyable. The last adjective is brought forth by Cleveland's blast concerning his "pet peeves." In addition to keeping the volume handy for reference, it would be worthwhile for every editor to read it every now and then from "kiver to kiver."

Review in *Palm*, Α Τ Ω — "The first edition of the Handbook is a valuable addition to fraternity publications and a profitable adjunct in the working kit of present and future fraternity editors and associates. It is a compilation of articles by the various fraternity editors and associates."

Review in *To Dragma*, Α Ο Π — "This book stands on our desk next to the Alpha Omicron Pi directory. It is a necessity, we feel, to good magazine editing. We almost

know the contents by rote and yet we find that we want to check up on editorial style or printers' marks occasionally. We wish the fraternity could send a copy to each house to become a part of the chapter property—to be read and digested by each incoming editor. There is no question in our mind that hours of our time would be saved, were the contents well noted. Of course, the book is meant primarily for the national editor, but such chapters as "Chapter Editor Relationship," "The Chapter Publication," "The Convention Publication," and "Rules for the Preparation of Copy" would be well worth a chapter editor's reading. The book is attractive in its green and gold binding and is well illustrated."

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS
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LELAND F. LELAND

Editor of the *Teke* of Tau Kappa Epsilon

Vice President

J. Harold Johnston,
Ex-Editor *Shield & Diamond*

Secretary-Treasurer

Albert S. Tousley,
Editor *Delta Chi Quarterly*

Executive Committee Members

Eric A. Dawson,
Editor *The Record*

Harold P. Davison,
Editor *The Unicorn*

and

Regional Directors

Southern

H. B. Handy,
Editor *The Journal*

Midwestern

Charles Edward Thomas,
Editor *The Delta*

Far Western

King Wilkin,
Editor *The Emerald*

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Howard D. Leake, Chairman
Albert S. Tousley
Chester R. Anderson
J. Ralph Spaulding

Regional Meeting, Chicago, June 4, 1932

Albert S. Tousley, Chairman

J. H. Krenmyre

Chester W. Cleveland

Fraternity Editors Handbook:

Leland F. Leland, Chairman

Charles W. Gerstenberg

Harold P. Davison

Awards

Herschel L. Washington

Lester Harwood Block

Albert G. Jahn

EXHIBIT G**REPORT OF ARTHUR R. PRIEST, CHAIRMAN
COLLEGE FRATERNITY SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION**

October 31, 1931.

To the Executive Committee of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Greetings:

The College Fraternity Secretaries Association, organized at the last meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference, wishes to report through its Chairman that the Association considers itself as a subsidiary adjunct of the National Interfraternity Conference.

The Association has 51 fraternity members, this number of fraternities having paid the annual assessment of \$5.00 to take care of necessary expenses connected with the organization.

At the time of the organization meeting in New York, November 28, 1930, Mr. Myron T. Nailling, Executive Secretary of Phi Kappa Sigma, was elected Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Daniel L. Grant, Executive Secretary of Delta Tau Delta, Vice-Chairman, and Arthur R. Priest, Executive Secretary of Phi Delta Theta, Chairman. The meeting instructed these three members to select two other Secretaries for positions on an Executive Committee of five. Bruce H. McIntosh, Administrative Secretary of Lambda Chi Alpha, and Arthur G. Freeland, Executive Secretary of Delta Phi, were selected for these two positions.

Shortly after this general session in New York, Mr. Daniel L. Grant resigned his position with the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity and at the same time asked to be relieved of his position as Vice-Chairman of the Fraternity Secretaries Association. The remaining members of the Executive Committee of the Association elected Mr. Robert H. Hoge, Executive Secretary of Theta Chi, to take the position of Vice-Chairman made vacant by Mr. Grant.

The Executive Committee of the Association circularized the fraternities making up the membership of the Interfra-

ternity Conference, and explained to these fraternities the purposes of the Secretaries Association. As pointed out above 51 of the member fraternities indicated their desire to support a movement of the subordinate organization of Secretaries and sent in \$5.00 each as evidence of this desire.

The Executive Committee made a further canvass of the membership and as a result called the first meeting of the Association at the Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn., April 17 and 18, 1931. In this connection, it should be noted that the annual meeting of the Association of Deans of Men was in session during these days at the Gatlinburg Hotel some 45 miles from Knoxville. The Fraternity Secretaries desired to discuss some problems with the Deans of Men and chose Knoxville primarily for this reason. The session of April 18, 1931 was held in conjunction with the Deans of Men at the Gatlinburg Hotel. This meeting was held on invitation of the Deans of Men and the joint meeting was presided over by Dean W. L. Saunders of Ohio Wesleyan University.

In the Friday session of the Secretaries' Association, the Chairman of the Association undertook to point out the possible field of the Association. He stressed the fact that the Association is distinctly a subsidiary to the National Interfraternity Conference, that its function is advisory and educational, that it should canvass the problems of fraternity chapters, seek possible solution of these problems and report findings to the National Interfraternity Conference and possibly also to the Association of the Deans of Men.

Mr. Vernon N. Williams, General Secretary of the Sigma Nu Fraternity, presented a paper on the Fraternity Preceptor System which was later read before the Association of the Deans of Men and elicited much favorable comment.

Consideration was also given by the Secretaries to the problem of cooperating with the colleges to work out a plan for fraternity houses in the permanent housing program.

At the joint meeting of Secretaries and Deans, Dean Robert Rienow of Iowa State University presented a most inspiring address on the work of his institution in developing scholarship through scholarship proctors. Discussion of the paper on the part of the Secretaries was led by Vernon N. Williams and Arthur G. Freeland. It is to be noted that Mr.

Freeland has given much thought to this subject of fraternity preceptors and has now worked out a detailed plan which has been published by him.

The Secretaries Association stands ready to accept suggestions from the parent association and to turn its attention to any problems which, in the wisdom of the parent association, seem to demand the attention of the subsidiary organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR R. PRIEST, *Chairman,*

College Fraternity Secretaries Ass'n.

EXHIBIT H
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
CO-OPERATIVE CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

November 10, 1931.

To the Twenty-third Annual Interfraternity Conference:

In the first annual report of this committee which we submitted in 1930, a rather comprehensive and lengthy statement was made concerning our analysis of the development of co-operative buying among fraternities. A complete summary of the Oregon and Williams plans was given as an appendix to our 1930 report.

During the past year our committee has given such aid and information as was requested from time to time.

Those with whom we have had correspondence and to whom information has been sent are:

1. The National Student Federation of the United States of America.
2. The University of Kentucky. This institution has just put such a plan into operation.
3. The University of West Virginia thru the office of Dean Stone.
4. Rutgers University thru the office of the Council on Athletics.
5. University of Alabama thru office of Dean of Men.
6. Student Interfraternity councils at the following named institutions:
 - (a) Rensselaer Institute of Technology
 - (b) Ohio State University
 - (c) Iowa State College
7. Several individuals and fraternities, including:
 - (a) Alpha Delta Phi, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 - (b) Kappa Delta Rho, Berkeley, California
 - (c) Mr. James Watkins, Jr., Spokane, Washington

We know of co-operative buying plans in operation, in one form or another, at the University of Kentucky, Leland Stanford University, the University of Minnesota, Oregon State Agricultural College, and Williams College.

An increasing interest in this field is being manifest, the further development of the co-operative spirit among fraternities, as well as a further tendency on the part of institutions to expect a control over the affairs of fraternities, may result in the growth of this sound economic method of purchasing.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE R. BARNES, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT I**REPORT OF INFORMATION SERVICE**

To the Interfraternity Conference:

Over 300 requests for specific information were submitted, of which 121 were from 55 fraternities as follows:

27 fraternities	—1 request	
11 “	—2 requests	
6 “	—3 “	
7 “	—4 “	
1 fraternity	—5 “	
1 “	—6 “	
1 “	—7 “	
1 “	—8 “	

Inquiries were received from 35 Deans, some of whom made as many as six requests. Most of the requests made by the Deans were for information on:

House Mothers
 Deferred Pledging
 Co-operative Buying
 Cost of Fraternity Membership
 Interfraternity Councils
 Percentage of Students who Graduate
 Alumni Advisers
 Percentage of Undergraduates who are Fraternity Men

Much of the information requested was already on hand. When the information was not in the files it was secured with the aid of questionnaires, letters, telephone calls and personal interviews.

Following is an analysis of the reports prepared by the Service:

Subject	No. Printed	No. Distributed	Additional Copies Requested
"Cost of Fraternity Membership and Information Given to Fraternities Concerning Incoming Students" (Twenty page report)	500	Two copies to each Fraternity One copy to each Dean	150
"Income, Endowment Funds, Student Loans" (Twenty-three page report)	500	One copy to each Fraternity	175
"Relation of Industrial Depression to Fraternity Membership" (Three page report)	500	One copy to each Fraternity	180
"Survey of Local Fraternities"	200	Upon request	100
"Chapter House Insurance"		Prepared for submission to Conference	
"Percentage of, and Reasons for, Students Leaving College Before Graduation"		Upon request	3
"Central Offices"		Upon request	4
"Fraternity Jewelry"		Upon request	2
"Dues" (Alumni and Undergraduate)		Upon request	5

Copies are available of all *printed* reports.

Method by which data was obtained:

"Cost of Fraternity Membership, etc.": Questionnaire to the fraternities and Deans.

"Endowment Funds": Taken from files.

"Survey of Local Fraternities": Questionnaires to Deans.

"Relation of Industrial Depression, etc.": Letters to fraternities.

"Chapter House Insurance": Questionnaire to fraternities.

"Percentage of Students Leaving College": Questionnaires to Deans.

"Central Offices": Special charts were prepared from information in the files.

"Dues": Taken from files.

"Fraternity Jewelry": Questionnaires, telephone calls, personal interviews.

Miscellaneous :

Requests for which no charts were made:

- Liability Insurance for Chapter Houses
- Pledge Manuals
- Relation of Alumni Clubs to National Organization
- Insurance System of Financing Fraternities
- Reorganization and Government
- Alumni Interest and Activities
- Alumni Records
- Executive Expenses of Fraternities
- Financing of Fraternity Houses
- High School Fraternities
- Local Fraternities
- Incorporation of Fraternities
- Time of Holding Fraternity Conventions
- Inquiries regarding the November Conference
- Local Fraternities Assuming Names of Our Members
- Co-operative Buying
- Drinking in Fraternity Houses
- Constructive Probation
- Insurance (Chapter House, Employees)
- Officers of the Conference, and Other Fraternities
- Information regarding the Fraternity Editors' Association
- Chapter House Management
- Yearbooks
- Pamphlets

Miscellaneous Services Rendered:

104 yearbooks (exclusive of 1930); 55 "College Fraternities," 20 Fraternity Editor's Handbooks, were sold. A large number of yearbooks were distributed to the colleges free of charge.

An index of the 1930 yearbook was prepared and sent to all member fraternities. All of the pamphlets issued by the Conference were taken from the storeroom and distributed.

All of the Committee Reports of the Conference are distributed by the Service. The Service co-operates with the Committees in collecting the data for these reports.

Inasmuch as a large part of the work of the Service has been answering the inquiries of college officials, individuals and members of organizations not in the Conference, it is apparent that the Information Service is gradually becoming recognized as a source of information on all subjects relating to fraternities. While this does not benefit our members directly the value to the fraternity cause is considerable.

OLIVE K. THORWART, *Secretary*.

November 16, 1931.

EXHIBIT J
REPORT OF
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RELATION OF
INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION TO FRATERNITY
MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

The replies by thirteen fraternities to the inquiries of the Information Service of the Interfraternity Conference point to a relationship between economic conditions and the welfare of fraternities which may not be ignored.

In each of several years up to 1928-1929, the number of initiates in comparison with those of the preceding year, showed satisfactory growth. The increase for 1927-1928 over its predecessor was 5.9%; of 1928-1929, 7.1%; in 1929-1930 (the first of the depression years), the *decrease* under the preceding year was 3.1% and in 1930-1931, the *decrease* under the preceding year was 14.4%.

Other figures secured by the Information Service support the inference to be drawn from those mentioned, and support the conclusion that the disposition or necessity to economize in the cost of living, learning and leisure, is sufficiently general and genuine to affect both the number of initiates and the source of funds with which Fraternity men carry on Fraternity activities.

Careful consideration has been given to ways and means by which the cost of Fraternity membership may be at least temporarily reduced. These are here outlined, not in the belief that all of them can be availed of by any one fraternity, but that one or more of the suggested economies may be found practicable by all fraternities. It is also possible that the various items here appearing will suggest others which are peculiarly appropriate to individual societies and have been omitted in this outline.

Generally speaking, it may be said that:

1. No essential fraternity activity should be curtailed in effectuating any plan of retrenchment.

2. Any useful plan of entrenchment requires greater effort than ever before on the part of National Administrative Officers.

3. The consideration of the following items is unlikely to be fruitful unless made the subject of a conference of all directory and executive officers.

CHAPTER ECONOMIES

Expenses—Fixed Charges.

Mortgages: Every mortgage should be re-studied in anticipation of possible required reduction of principal on renewal. At this time, effort should be made to secure lower rates and an attempt should be made to refund at lower rates in anticipation of maturity.

Amortization and interest: Effort should now be made to secure a waiver, postponement or reduction of required current amortization, and a temporary reduction of interest.

Bonds held by Alumni: Invitation should be given to cancel these, and attention should be drawn to demonstrable depreciation in equities.

Unsecured loans: Where practicable, a moratorium should be secured.

Rent: This should be lowered on the basis of a private revaluation of the property; attention is drawn to the fact that the shrinkage in dwelling values has been, on the whole, materially greater than those of commercial properties.

Insurance: The material reduction in cost of fire, fidelity, liability, burglary and theft insurance is now the subject of study by the Interfraternity Conference. Action on these items may be deferred until the Conference report now in preparation is available.

Taxes: Where tax assessments are disproportionately burdensome, legal proceedings to procure reductions should be undertaken. Chapters are cautioned, how-

ever, to consider the effect of reduced assessments upon the likelihood of securing renewals of existing mortgages at their maturities.

Maintenance and Repair.

Lighting: The wastage of electricity may be substantially curtailed by regulation, enforced by fines.

Water: Where charges are based on outlets, eliminate unnecessary outlets. Chapters are also cautioned against leaks due to defective plumbing.

Telephone: Install pay stations where practicable.

Repairs: Let Chapter members make own repairs wherever possible; but do not let properties run down from lack of adequate repair. Capital expenditures out of anticipated income should be postponed.

New Equipment: This should be bought only when actually needed, and never out of *anticipated* income.

Operations.

Food: If table is not self-supporting, arrange for meals at commons or boarding house, or in cooperation with one or more other congenial fraternities.

Consider elimination of breakfasts.

Cooperative buying effects large economies. The United States Army feeds its men well on balanced diet at 37 cents per day.

Arrange in advance with all dealers for a retro-active discount on all purchases which may be made during quarterly or other period, but do not contract to confine purchase to any one dealer or group of dealers.

Scrutinize ability and operations of steward.

Employees: Re-survey number and compensation, curtailing where possible.

So far as practicable, let Chapter members do the work for meal credits.

Activities.

Dances, entertainments, etc.: These should reflect the desires of the Chapter and not merely those of socially minded committees.

Entertainments should be simplified and competitive entertaining eliminated.

They should not be paid for in whole or in part out of Chapter funds or assessment of non-participants; but only be contributions of those engaging in the venture.

Chapter Income.

Dues, etc.: Reduction should be made, if practicable, in initiation fees, regular dues, board and room rent.

Reserve: Where Chapter reserves permit, they should be used to make up deficits.

Payment of Debts: Study and revise methods of insuring collection of obligations of the Chapter. Consider securing from parents and guardians assurance that such obligation will be met.

Income from non-members: Consider possible renting to non-members of rooms or houses during summer months. Consider permitting non-members to board at house.

Rent from members: Encourage maximum number of members to live at house, even at expense of concessions in rent.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Expenses.

See items of fixed charges, maintenance and operation under Chapter expenses.

Jewelry: Jewelry costs have depreciated; you should be paying less for the same quality.

Consider reducing quality.

Printing: This cost should be re-studied. For this purpose, no preference should be given past sources of supply, if others can under-bid. Cost of magazines can be reduced by reducing size, omitting or curtailing illustrations, and cooperative purchase of paper with other fraternities. Directories can be postponed or supplements issued.

Traveling: Routing of traveling officers should be studied with a view toward economy without lessening number of visitations.

Conventions: The costs should be cut to the bone, and method of equalizing convention delegates' traveling expenses adopted.

Installation: These should be reduced to a minimum consistent with the importance of the occasion.

Income.

Initiation Fees: Curtail participation.

Per Capita Tax: Reduce as much as possible.

Jewelry royalty: Consider passing this in whole or in part to Chapters.

Established Funds: Effectuate legislation which will, to the fullest extent possible and proper, release the principal and/or income of dead, inactive or inflexible endowment or reserve funds, so that these moneys can be used at least temporarily to offset maintenance and management deficits.

It is urged that in acting upon the foregoing program, nothing be done at this time which will lessen the morale or *esprit de corps* of the membership. These factors are more important, if that is possible, at present than ever before.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that many expenditures attributed to membership in a Fraternity, are the result of personal laxity or self indulgence, and that such excesses often reflect unjustly upon the cost of Fraternity membership.

That subject is perhaps a delicate one, but if it can be brought before the undergraduates in a way that will not suggest undue interference in their purely personal affairs, the suggestion may be fruitful.

New York, September 23, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD RIEGELMAN,
GEORGE CARRINGTON,
E. T. T. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES W. GERSTENBERG.

EXHIBIT K

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VISITATION OF UNDERGRADUATE INTERFRATERNITY COUNCILS—1930-31

To the Interfraternity Conference:

The details of the plans, purposes and forms used in the work of the committee on visitation of Interfraternity Councils was presented to the Conference at the session of 1930. These plans, purposes and forms therefore need not be restated, although used during the second year of effort.

Following is a chart setting forth the schedule worked out by the Committee during the academic year 1930-31:

<i>Visitation Officer</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Date Scheduled</i>
Wilbur M. Walden:	Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.	Jan. 20, 1931
	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.	Feb. 8, 1931
	Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	Feb. 13, 1931
	Duke University, Durham, N. C.	Feb. 14, 1931
Vernon M. Williams:	Stanford University, Stanford, California	Nov. 12, 1930
	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	Nov. 21-29, 1931
L. M. Burkholder:	Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.	Nov. 9-10, 1930
	University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.	Nov. 11-12, 1930
	Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	Nov. 13-14, 1930
	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hills, N. C.	Nov. 16-17, 1930
	North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	Nov. 18, 1930
	Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	Dec. 5, 1930
	Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec. 8-9, 1930
	Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dec. 14-15, 1930
	George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	Nov. 9-13, 1930
	Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.	Mar. 15-20, 1931
J. N. Danchower:	Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.	Apr. 1-5, 1931

Daniel L. Grant:

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio Feb. 16, 1931
 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa Feb. 19-20, 1931
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Feb. 26-28, 1931

Mark Bradford:

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Feb. 10-12, 1931
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex. Feb. 13-15, 1931
 Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex. Feb. 17-18, 1931
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Feb. 23-24, 1931
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. Apr. 20-22, 1931
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Apr. 23-25, 1931
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Apr. 26-28, 1931
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind. May 1-3, 1931

Latney Barnes:

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hills, N. C. Mar. 3-5, 1931
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C. Feb. 24-26, 1931
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio Apr. 12-14, 1931
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio Apr. 23-25, 1931

Louis J. Perrottet:

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. Feb. 10-13, 1931
 Texas University, Austin, Tex. Feb. 28-Mar. 3, 1931
 Louisiana University, Baton Rouge, La. Mar. 4-9, 1931

Norman Hackett:

University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. Feb. 24, 1931
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Mar. 9-13, 1931
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Mar. 16-20, 1931
 University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Mar. 24-28, 1931
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif. Apr. 2-5, 1931
 University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. Apr. 6-10, 1931

Bruce Musick:

Centenary College, Shreveport, La. Nov. 13-16, 1930
 Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. Feb. 25, 1931
 Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1931
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio Mar. 3-6, 1931

Ross L. Mooney:

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.	Mar. 5-10, 1931
Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.	Mar. 18-25, 1931
University of Denver, Denver, Colo.	Mar. 18-25, 1931
Oregon State, Corvallis, Ore.	May 1-8, 1931
University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.	Apr. 15-21, 1931
Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah	Apr. 22-30, 1931

Hugh D. McMillan:

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	Mar. 8-12, 1931
Louisiana University, Baton Rouge, La.	Mar. 13-18, 1931
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	May 7-11, 1931
Albion College, Albion, Mich.	May 24, 1931
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.	May 28, 1931
Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.	June 2, 1931

Clair L. Pepperd:

Franklin & Marshall, Lancaster, Pa.	Mar. 6-8, 1931
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.	Apr. 30-May 1, 1931
University of Maine, Orono, Me.	May 4-5, 1931
Boston University, Brookline, Mass.	May 6-7, 1931
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.	May 8, 1931
Brown University, Providence, R. I.	May 11-12, 1931
Rhode Island State, Kingston, R. I.	May 13-14, 1931
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	May 18-19, 1931
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.	May 22, 1931
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.	May 23, 1931
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	May 24-25, 1931

Elmer A. Glenn:

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	Apr. 4-6, 1931
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Apr. 24-27, 1931
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	May 7-9, 1931
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.	May 15-16, 1931
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	May 19-20, 1931
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	May 21, 1931
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.	May 25-26, 1931

R. M. Savage:

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.	Mar. 25-30, 1931
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Richard J. Young:	Franklin & Marshall, Lancaster, Pa.	Mar. 12-18, 1931
	Centre College, Danville, Ky.	Apr. 20, 1931
	University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	Apr. 23, 1931
	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	May 1, 1931
	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 8, 1931
Harrold P. Flint:	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	May 14, 1931
	Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.	Mar. 24, 1931

Total meetings scheduled—84.

Number visitation officers co-operating—17.

Average number of meetings scheduled for each officer—5.

From this chart it is readily perceived that the committee attempted to reach every section of the country during the academic year in question.

Not all of the visits scheduled were made. Some were consummated and no reports returned. The following chart is compiled from the reports actually rendered:

<i>Visitation Officer</i>	<i>Institution Visited</i>	<i>Date of Visit</i>	<i>Number Attending</i>	<i>Nature of Meeting</i>
J. N. Danehower:	Alabama Polytech. Inst., Auburn	10-30-30	40	Special Local Inter. Confer.
	Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.	3-24-31	10	Luncheon
	Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.	5-28-31	10	Regular Inter. Confer.
	Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.	11-7-30	35	Round Table Discussion
Arthur R. Priest:	Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.	11-11-30	13	Informal
Mark W. Bradford:	Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex.	2-13-31	20	Pan-Hellenic Council
	Southwestern Univ., Georgetown, Tex.	2-16-31	10	Pan-Hellenic Council
	University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.	2-24-31	50	Smoker
	DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.	4-29-31	20	Int. Council

Harold Jacobsen:	St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.	11-5-30	15	.....	Special Inter. Confer.
A. B. Musick:	Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.	11-5-30	15	}	Informal Combination Meeting
	Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.	11-5-30	8		Inter. Confer.
	Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	11-11-30	13		Inter. Confer.
	Louisiana Poly. Inst., Ruston, La.	11-19-30	0		Informal
L. M. Burkholder:	Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.	12-5-30	75		Dinner for Pres. of Chapters
Wilbur M. Walden:	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	10-7-30	50		Dinner
	Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa	10-9-30	60		Dinner
	Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	11-18-30	60		Informal
	Duke University, Durham, N. C.	2-4-31	20		Dinner at Y. M. C. A.
	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	2-11-31	25		Down Hall on Campus
	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.	2-12-31	90-100		Fraternity Men in Col. Chapel
	Centre College, Danville, Ky.	4-27-31	65		Regular
Norman Hackett:	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.	2-29-31	40		(Representatives of 28 Fraternities)
	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	3-1-31	25		House
	Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa	3-5-31	50		Special Luncheon
	University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	3-26-31	30		Special
Louis J. Perrottet:	Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.	4-1-31	28		Dinner
	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	3-12-31	28		Luncheon at Univ. Building
	University of California, Los Angeles, Cal.	4-13-31	40		15 Minute Talk
	Texas University, Austin, Tex.	3-31-31	46		College Hall on Campus
Ross L. Mooney:	Louisiana University, Baton Rouge, La.	4-9-31	18		Inter. Confer. of school
	Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.	3-6-31	9		Regular Council
	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ., Lincoln, Neb.	4-16-31	150		Annual Int. Banquet
	University of Denver, Denver, Colo.	4-23-31	75		Annual Int. Banquet
Harrold P. Flint:	University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.	4-23-31			
	Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Ill.	3-24-31			
	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	5-14-31			

Clair L. Pepper:	Boston University, Brookline, Mass.....	5-7-31	15	..... Informal at Lambda Chi Alpha House
	Brown University, Providence, R. I.....	5-12-31	31	..... Business—Union Building
	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Boston, Mass.....	5-8-31	26	..... Business—Lambda Chi Alpha House
	University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.....	4-30-31	55	..... Informal—Student Union
	University of Maine, Orono, Maine.....	5-5-31	23	..... Business
H. D. McMillan:	University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.....	5-11-31	49	..... Special
	Albion College, Albion, Mich.....	5-25-31	18	..... Int. Council
	Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.....	5-28-31	28	..... Informal
Elmer Glenn:	Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4-27-31	22	..... Evening
	Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.....	5-26-31	10	..... Evening

Total meetings reported—47. Total attendance reported 1,555. Total officers reporting—17.

As heretofore, the Chairman of your committee corresponded with the Visitation Officers involved, and with the Presidents or Deans of Men and the Presidents of the Interfraternity Council of the several institutions scheduled. An outline was placed in the hands of each visitation officer which included bibliography, similar to that used the previous year, incorporating necessary additions and changes in order to bring the same down to date, to be used in preparing addresses delivered and conferences conducted.

The Chairman of your committee takes this opportunity to acknowledge gratification for the excellent cooperation received from the many visitation officers, and from the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference in this work. It is both a pleasure and a privilege to report to the Conference the service that has been rendered at no little sacrifice in time, effort and money, by the several traveling representatives above named. Whatever accomplishments there may be, is due entirely to their unselfishness

and their loyalty to the great cause of fraternity among college men. Not one instance of lack of cooperation by college or university authorities was reported, while many favorable comments were received from these officers, following meetings held, and there are numerous requests that similar meetings be scheduled during the current academic year.

The Chairman of the committee invites your suggestions, criticisms, and counsel to the end that the work might increase in extent, efficiency and purposefulness. It is his intent to discuss this work thoroughly at the meeting of the Secretaries' Association at this Conference, and to secure a continuation of the co-operation already received.

Respectfully submitted,

HARROLD P. FLINT, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT L
REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE

To the Interfraternity Conference:

The prior reports of the Law Committee have discussed the following subjects in connection with their application to college fraternities:

- (a) Deductibility from income of contributions to fraternities under the Income Tax Laws.
- (b) Tax exemption of fraternity real property.
- (c) Incorporation of fraternities.
- (d) Protection of fraternity names and insignia.

During the present year there have been developments of more or less importance in connection with many of these subjects. For the information of the conference, a summary of these developments will be made briefly.

(a) Deductibility from Income of Contributions to Fraternities

While in the *Bard* case (the subject of the first two reports of this Committee) a ruling was obtained from the Internal Revenue Department that a contribution to a fraternity chapter was deductible from gross income under the Income Tax Law, it was indicated in subsequent reports of this Committee that the Internal Revenue Department had reversed its attitude. This is not entirely correct. It seems that such a contribution is deductible, provided that the particular recipient of the gift is established to be a charitable, literary or educational organization. The burden of proving the right to deduct the gift is with the taxpayer and the practice of the Department is to disallow all such deductions unless the donee has theretofore been recognized by the Department as such an exempt organization.

It is not necessary for the taxpayer to establish the deductibility of his contribution if the fraternity is listed as an exempt organization with the Internal Revenue Department. It appears that if this right to exemption has been established all future contributions to such fraternity are deductible. Such listing as an exempt organization may be applied for by any fraternity at any time without waiting for a definite case of a gift to that fraternity.

A letter of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Boston District, setting forth the law, regulations and pro-

cedure followed by the Department in the treatment of such contributions has been placed in the hands of this Committee and for the information of the members of the Conference is submitted with this report. (See Exhibit I.)

EXHIBIT I

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Internal Revenue Service

Boston, Mass.

Office of the Collector
Dist. of Massachusetts,
In Replying Refer to
IT:JAC.

January 22, 1931.

John B. McPherson,
80 Federal Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Re: *Contributions to Fraternities.*

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your recent verbal inquiry relating to contributions made to college fraternities.

Note is taken of the case of Albert S. Bard with respect to the Alpha Chi Corporation of Chi Psi which after due consideration was allowed by the Department as a corporation within the provisions of Section 214-A-11 of the 1921 Act.

Under this Department ruling contributions made to said (fraternity) corporation may be deducted by the donor from gross income in arriving at net income for income tax purposes.

Your question as it is understood related to any and all college fraternities.

The provisions of the Revenue Acts do apply to at least many of such fraternities. These provisions, however, do not apply generally without consideration of the respective facts by the department. That is, the ruling with respect to Alpha Chi may be applicable to other fraternities with the same purpose and conducted in the same manner but this ruling does not preclude separate consideration of each fraternity to determine the status for income tax purposes. Section 23 of the 1928 Act states:

"Any corporation, or trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Section 23 N-5.

"A fraternal society, order or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such contributions or gifts are to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals."

Your attention is also called to Section 103 of the 1928 Act which reads as follows:

Section 103-6.

"Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Corporations, associations, fraternities, etc. are required by Article 521 to establish their exemptions.

Article 521.

"Proof of Exemption. In order to establish its exemption and thus be relieved of the duty of filing returns of income and paying the tax, it is necessary that every organization claiming exemption file an affidavit with the collector of the district in which it is located, showing the character of the organization, the purpose for which it was organized, its actual activities, the sources of its income and its disposition, whether or not any of its income is credited to surplus or may inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and in general all facts relating to its operations which effect its right to exemption. To such affidavit should be attached a copy of the charter or articles of incorporation, the by-laws of the organization, and the latest financial statement, showing the assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the organization."

This is the type of corporation referred to in Section 23-N. In view of the fact that contributions to any fraternity not specifically exempted from tax as above stated are disallowed, it might be respectfully suggested that the Interfraternity Conference gather data required from each of the fraternities' members thereof, and submit same for consideration with a view of establishing a definite list of fraternities, contributions to which may be taken as deductions on income tax returns.

File reference IT:JAC.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. N. WHITE,

JAC/CM

Collector.

(b) Tax Exemption

In January of this year the Chairman of the Conference was advised by Mr. William L. Phillips of Sigma Phi Epsilon that a bill to tax fraternity real property had been introduced in the Oklahoma Legislature and would undoubtedly pass unless strong opposition were immediately organized. The Chairman and Law Committee at once organized opposition on behalf of the Greek Letter Fraternities and after many hearings the bill, which had the active aid of the Governor of Oklahoma, was defeated.

The members of the conference are indebted to Mr. Charles L. Yancey of Sigma Phi Epsilon and others for their aid in defeating this bill.

At New Orleans, the Tulane Chapter of Beta Theta Pi instituted a fight for tax exemption. A decision against exemption was rendered by the Trial Court and was affirmed on appeal by the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans. An application to the Supreme Court for a writ of review is expected to be made.

(c) Incorporation of Fraternities

Inquiries as to this subject continue to be presented to the Law Committee, particularly as to the manner of incorporating and for suggestions as to a form of charter.

It has been suggested that the Committee collate the existing laws of the various States for the purpose of assisting a fraternity desiring to incorporate in choosing the most favorable State laws. Inasmuch as this Committee has heretofore recommended incorporation as a membership or non-stock corporation for national bodies, and as such incorporation is usually accomplished in the State where the principal office of the fraternity is located, such a study would not be of great help. In view of the increasing importance of the question of incorporation which is also emphasized in the study of endowment funds included in this report, we are of opinion that full information of the present status of our members as to incorporation should be obtained and from this information further definite recommendations to the Conference can be made. It is recommended to the incoming Law Committee that this be done during the coming year.

FRATERNITY ENDOWMENT FUNDS

During the year the Information Service completed a report on Endowment Funds of the fraternities composing the Conference. The Law Committee has been requested to consider the legal questions in connection with such funds. Inasmuch as it appears from the report of Endowment Funds that a total of upwards of Three million dollars is held in such funds by members of this Conference it can be seen that the legal status of these Funds is of real importance.

An endowment has been defined "as property or pecuniary means bestowed as a permanent fund. It is understood in common acceptation as a fund yielding income for the support of an institution or for a particular purpose (1)". A distinction between endowment and fund has been made. "The only difference between the words is that 'the fund' is a general term including the endowment; while the endowment is that particular fund, or part of the fund, of the institution bestowed for its more permanent uses, and usually kept sacred for the purposes intended (2)".

Endowment funds for fraternity purposes are created usually in two ways: (1) by a voluntary setting apart of monies or property of the fraternity to create income for a specified purpose; or for the general purposes of the fraternity; (2) by a bequest or gift to the Fraternity for such a purpose.

Whether or not the fraternity is incorporated is most important in the creation and maintenance of an endowment fund, for while such a fund may legally be created and maintained by a setting apart of its own funds by an unincorporated fraternity, in almost all of our States an unincorporated association cannot take property or money by Will. Bequests to such associations in many States have been repeatedly held invalid and unenforceable.(3) Gifts inter vivos to such organizations have been held valid, and there appears to be no case in the various state reports where such a gift has been refused sanction, although a dissenting opinion in the case of *Snowden vs. Crown Cork & Seal Co.*, 114 Maryland, page 650, sets forth a logical contention to the contrary.

The first step then, in the creation and maintenance of endowments, is incorporation of the national fraternity. If for some good reason, incorporation is not desired, or is impossible, then the endowment fund should be separately incorporated. Such incorporation should take the form of a non-profit corporation, and the power to create and maintain and administer such funds should be carefully provided in the Charter. The Charter or Articles of Incorporation should set forth also the purposes of the fraternity, so that a bequest to the fraternity for its general purposes might be held to be a charitable trust.

In answer to this recommendation it may be said: "The A B C Fraternity is not incorporated. It has had for years and still has an endowment fund, and it is functioning very well." All of which is probably true. An unincorporated fraternity may hold such a fund. It has been said that an unincorporated association, acting in conformity with the will of the majority of its members, has a right to devote its funds to any purpose calculated to promote the objects of the association.(4) And where a fraternity has set apart a portion of its funds as an endowment or is paid a portion of the initiation fees or obtains gifts or payments from undergraduates and alumni for such purposes, the legality of such fund may not usually be questioned, provided that it has been done pursuant to by-laws or other regulations duly adopted by the national body. Doubtless even bequests provided by Will have been paid to such associations. But had objection been made by any party interested in the estate of the decedent, such a bequest would have been voided by the Court. The recommendation of incorporating is made to guard against the loss of any such bequest.

The study of fraternity endowments gives rise to another important question. Is a bequest by Will to a fraternity in trust to use the income for its general purposes a charitable

trust, and as such exempted from the usual limitations of a trust?

Generally a gift in trust is void unless the trust shall terminate within a period fixed by the duration of two lives in being. The duration allowed by law varies in accordance with the State laws, but practically all States do not permit a trust in perpetuity, unless it is for a charitable purpose. A charitable trust has been defined as a donation in trust for promoting the welfare of mankind at large, or of a community, or of some class forming a part of it, indefinite as to numbers and individuals.(5) Gifts to promote temperance, to found libraries, schools and colleges, to the Boy Scouts of America, to promote the interests of sewing girls of Boston, have been held to be charitable trusts. Generally a gift to a fraternal order will be upheld as a valid charitable gift.(6) There appears to be no reported case as to a gift in trust for the purposes of a college fraternity but it would seem that such a gift would be held charitable. Gifts for the benefit of dumb animals are generally held to be included.

It might be argued that inasmuch as many states refuse to grant tax exemption to fraternities as charitable or educational institutions, a gift to a fraternity endowment fund would not be included under the doctrine of charitable gifts. This does not follow necessarily. In granting tax exemption, the judicial trend is to strictness in extending such privileges, limiting exemption almost solely to public institutions, and constantly narrowing the exempt class, while the application of the doctrine of charitable uses is broadening constantly to include the daily increasing needs of men and the advancement of civilization.(6) In brief the Courts will do all that they can to aid a man to give his money for some public good or for a benefit to some portion of the public, but they are loathe to diminish the income needed for the support of government, which follows from tax exemption. In some of our states a gift even to an unincorporated association for a charitable purpose will not be voided, for want of capacity to take the gift and the Courts will appoint trustees to administer the trust.(7)

Because of the lack of direct authority for the application of this doctrine to the fraternities however, it is suggested that whenever possible, absolute gifts to the fraternity be encouraged rather than a gift in the form of trust.(8) The fraternity may properly provide in its constitution or by-laws that all income by way of bequests shall be transferred to the endowment fund. It should be noted that the word gift when used in discussion of the charitable trust means a gift in trust either by will or by deed, and does not refer to a donation or absolute gift.

Where fraternity endowment funds are created, or are existing the constitution or by-laws should provide fully for their administration, such as a designation of the officers who shall have the custody and management of the fund, whether it shall be administered by separate trustees, the manner in which the fund shall be kept invested, choosing successor trustees, bonding requirements of trustees, and careful provisions for the purposes of the fund. The creation of the fund is as important as the endowing of an institution, and should be safeguarded in similar manner. A study of the wills of Marshall Field, Henry C. Frick, and other public benefactors, which may be found in *Remsen on Trusts*, 2nd Edition, will convey some idea of the essential provisions of a carefully created endowment. It is not meant to convey that a fund for our purposes need impose the same lengthy conditions, for the elasticity necessary to fraternity requirements should be retained.

Lastly, if the fraternity is about to create such a fund, or now has such a fund which originated without a careful preparation of provisions for its administration, by all means obtain the aid of lawyer members of the fraternity, to the end that the endowment fund shall be amply safeguarded to continue the full performance of the purposes for which it was intended.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSSELL C. MacFALL,

Chairman, Law Committee.

- (1) 20 Corp. Juris. 1254 and notes
- (2) New Brunswick Church vs. Lyon—32 N. J. L. 360, 361
- (3) 40 CYC 1052, and cases noted
- (4) 5 Corpus Juris 1344, and cases noted
- (5) 5 Ruling Case Law 323, and cases noted
- (6) 5 American Law Reports 1175, and cases noted
- (7) Tillinghast vs. Council (R.I.) 133 Atlantic Rep. 662
- (8) Williams vs. Balt. Baptist Church, 92 Md. 497

EXHIBIT M
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
LOCAL FRATERNITIES

To the Interfraternity Conference:

As a result of the resolution of the 1930 Conference and the subsequent action of your Executive Committee, the functions of the former Expansion Committee were consolidated with those of the Committee on Conference of Local Fraternities under the new title of Committee on Local Fraternities. This consolidation is the reason, therefore, for the various activities hereinafter set forth.

With a view to bringing up to date the information concerning locals gathered by the Expansion Committee in 1927, and making the same available to the members of the Interfraternity Conference, we formulated a questionnaire directed to the local fraternities throughout the United States, which was distributed on most campuses by the helpful co-operation of the Deans. (A copy of questionnaire is hereto annexed.) Approximately one hundred local fraternities filed answers to some or all of the questions. A summary of the more important answers is hereto annexed, classified in geographical sections. The files of data are at the office of the Chairman, 140 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., where they may be examined during business hours.

Copies of the summary were subsequently distributed to such of our members as expressed a desire to have the information. The digest was mimeographed and distributed through the Information Service Bureau.

Supplemental to this work, we secured from those of our members who desired to give it their regulations, policies, and requirements pertaining to the granting of charters to local fraternities. In this way, we are now in a position to answer questions from local fraternities concerning matters of interest to them.

It is regrettable that only a very few inquiries from locals have been received, probably due to a lack of knowledge of our facilities. We believe, however, that as time goes on the Committee will be able to be of greater service, in proportion to the demands made upon its facilities.

Another important part of the work of the Committee has been its co-operation with the American Conference of Local Fraternities. Your Chairman has been a frequent attendant at the monthly meetings of its Executive Committee, and has helped them with such advice and counsel as he was able to give.

One cannot speak too highly of the work of this organization, which is the outgrowth of the conference of locals originally called by the Interfraternity Conference in 1923. It meets annually at the same time and place as our conference, and is now composed of a considerable number of representative locals.

The "Conference News," its official organ, is distributed throughout the country and is a well edited publication, appearing quarterly. As the membership of the local group is constantly changing, its finances have upon the recommendation of our Committee been supplemented to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars by resolution of your Executive Committee. This has been of prime importance in enabling the American Conference of Local Fraternities to set forth the standards and ideals of the Interfraternity Conference to a group of organizations not reached by any other agency.

Plan for 1932

The Committee believes that its activities should be continued during the ensuing year in an effort to be of service to our members, and the new locals which are constantly being organized. It therefore recommends:

1. That the Committee be continued.
2. That the Interfraternity Conference authorize its Executive Committee in its discretion to appropriate one hundred and fifty dollars for 1932 for the work of the Committee on Local Fraternities in assisting the American Conference] of

Local Fraternities to establish the standards and ideals of the Interfraternity Conference among the local fraternities of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert W. Meisel, *Chairman*

William R. Bayes,

Alexander Goodman.

INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

February 11, 1931.

To Local College Fraternities and Clubs:

The Committee on Local Fraternities of the Interfraternity Conference requests you to supply the information called for on this questionnaire. The proposal is to gather at one place all useful information about all "locals" in American colleges to the end that it may be readily available to all national and local fraternities desiring it. The hope is earnestly expressed that you will give this *immediate* and careful attention.

Please write on another sheet, numbering your answers to correspond to the numbers of the questions. Return in the envelope supplied herewith to Albert W. Meisel, 140 Liberty Street, New York City. We need the information at once so that it may be classified, arranged and made available by March 1, 1931.

Please answer the first four questions under any circumstances; as to the remainder, you are at liberty, of course, to omit any questions about which you do not care to supply the information, or you may, in respect to any question, say, "Answer will be supplied on request." If your organization filed data with the Committee in 1927, it is nevertheless desirable to bring your material up to date. If your local has joined a national fraternity, please notify us.

May we repeat, prompt, careful attention will be helpful and will reflect the quality of your group and its officers.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT W. MEISEL,

Chairman of Committee on Local
Fraternities.

Name and Address of Institution where located

1. Name of Local?
2. Date of founding?
3. (a) Total membership?
(b) Present active membership?

4. Are you in favor of joining a national fraternity?

NOTE: If your answer to No. 4 is "Yes," please answer the following questions:

5. Classifications of members:

(a) Present active:

1. Living in house.
2. Living out of house.

(b) Alumni.

(c) Honorary.

6. Names and addresses of prominent alumni, with business or professional activities?

7. Is a group picture of the present active members returned with this questionnaire? (A group picture will be helpful, even if an amateur photograph.)

8. A short paragraph for each active member, showing—

(a) Name, course taken, class.

(b) Home address.

(c) Campus activities, past and present.

(d) Business and religious affiliations of father.

9. Scholarship standing on campus for past three (3) years?

10. Are you a member of local interfraternity council?

11. (a) Do you own your home? If so, what is estimated value? Is a picture returned with this questionnaire?

(b) If you rent house, what is annual rental and have you plans for owning your own home?

Is a picture returned with this questionnaire?

(c) If you neither own nor rent house, give description of your club rooms, if any, and what plans you may have to secure a home.

12. Are you at present petitioning a National?

13. Financial information:

(1) Do you operate on budget plan?

(2) Is a recent Balance Sheet returned with this questionnaire?

14. Information regarding University or College: (If more convenient, answer by sending copy of catalogue of University or College and referring to pages therein.)

(a) A history of the institution at which the local is located, showing at least:

1. Date founded.
2. State or private support.
3. Subjects in which courses are offered.
4. Present enrollment.
5. Prospects of institution's growth.

(b) A list of all national and local men's general fraternities located at the institution, showing for each:

1. Date of establishment.
2. Approximate number of active members.

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

Local	Founded	Total Mem.	Present Actives	No. Living in house	Value of house or rent	College	Desires Nationalization	Scholarship Ratings	Member of Local Interfraternity Conference
Alpha Delta Beta	1927	41	18	15	(Rent) \$1,600	Ohio Univ.	Yes	Upper Third	Yes
Kappa Phi	1922	105	18	14	House	Ohio Univ.	Petition		Yes
Adelante	1907	205	23			Iowa State	No		
Digamma Alpha Upsilon	1906	250	42			Lake Forest University	Petition		
Eclectic	1929	35	25	20	(Rent) \$1,000	Mich. State	Petition	2nd	No
Alpha Chi	1925	64	22	17	(Rent) \$1,800	Ohio Univ.	Yes	7th	Yes
Sigma Delta Phi	1928	22	9	3	(Rent) \$1,080	Ohio Univ.	Yes		Yes
Tau Rho	1902	107	20	13	\$18,000	Beloit	Yes		Yes
Nu Phi	1916	230	35	13	\$10,000	Marietta	Petition	1st	Yes
Gamma Gamma Gamma	1923	90	15	4	(Rent) \$1,260	Ohio Univ.	Yes	1.36	Yes
Sigma Kappa Delta	1912	228	24	5	\$1,800	Armour Inst.	Yes	1st	Yes
Sigma Delta Chi	1907	150	12	8	\$800	Valparaiso University	Yes	Av.	Yes
Delta Phi Epsilon	1930	22	18	14	Borrow house	Univ. of Okla.	Yes	Av.	No

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES—(Continued)

<i>Local</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Total Mem.</i>	<i>Present Actives</i>	<i>No. Living in house</i>	<i>Value of house or rent</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Desires Nationalization</i>	<i>Scholarship Ratings</i>	<i>Member of Local Interfraternity Conference</i>
Alpha Epsilon	1903	600	18			Valparaiso	No		
Theta Phi	1897	400	32	17	\$15,000	Lawrence College	Yes	82	Yes
Phi Upsilon	1928	35	27	18	(Rent) \$1,500	Ohio Univ.	Yes	4th	Yes
Phi Delta Psi	1914	350	26	21	(Rent) \$600	Valparaiso University	Yes	B & C	Yes
Anubis	1917	127	12			Univ. of Ill.	No		
Kappa Iota Pi	1919	207	25			Valparaiso University	No		
Chi Sigma Nu	1926	60	15	8	(House) \$17,500	Wittenberg College	Yes	1st	Yes
Phi Theta Pi	1925	71	19	7	(House) \$9,000	Carroll College	No	1st	Yes
Ansonia	1911	180	12	11	(House) \$12,000	Iowa State	Yes	First Half	Yes
Alpha Theta Alpha	1922	94	21	13	(House) \$9,000	Ohio Univ.	Petition	1st	Yes
Zeta Chi	1915	214	33	14	(House) \$7,000	Wm. Jewell College	?	1st	Yes
Phi Psi Phi	1930	11	11	?	?	Univ. of Ky.	Yes	?	
Alpha Sigma Omicron	1920	135	36	11	(Rent) \$1,500	Univ. of Akron	Yes	5th	Yes

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES—(Concluded)

<i>Local</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Total Mem.</i>	<i>Present Actives</i>	<i>No. Living in house</i>	<i>Value of house or rent</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Desires Nationalization</i>	<i>Scholarship Ratings</i>	<i>Member of Local Interfraternity Conference</i>
Zeta Theta Gamma	1923	175	20	15	\$675	Parsons College	Yes		Yes
Alpha Kappa Chi	1922	187	42		\$675	Parsons Ia. College	No		Yes
Omega Kappa Tau	1925	88	31			Parsons Ia. College	No		
Tau Delta Tau	1920	170	29	25	\$35,000	Univ. of Ill.	Yes	10th	Yes
Phi Delta	1914	41	28			Univ. of Tulsa	Yes		
Beta Alpha Delta	1924	68	12			Hillsdale College	Petition	4th	Yes
Phi Sigma Theta	1920	90	22			Davis Elkins College	No		
Phi Upsilon Sigma	1927	74	36			Wichita Univ.	Petition	71-79	Yes
Herman Literary Society	1916	200	37			Michigan State	No		
Union Literary Society	1876	737	25	19	(Rent) \$1,440	Michigan State			Yes

EASTERN AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Local	Founded	Total Mem.	Present Actives	No. Living in house	Value of house or rent	College	Desires Nationalization	Scholarship Ratings	Member of Local Interfraternity Conference
Lambda									
Iota	1836	750	16			Univ. of Vt.	No		
Omega									
Epsilon	1914	225	30	28	\$50,000	Penn. State	Petition	7th	Yes
Towers	1925	60	24	12	Rent	Lafayette	Petition	7th	No
Ivy Club	1913	196	21	18	House	Rutgers	Yes	Upper 3rds	Yes
Star Club	1876	150	18			Gettysburg	No		
Iota									
Eta	1924	31	19			Brooklyn Poly.	No		
Sigma									
Beta									
Psi	1927	36	13			Dickinson	No		
Zeta									
Chi	1920	200	30	10	\$16,000	Univ. of Vt.	Yes	Av.	
Alpha									
Chi	1921	106	28	18	\$10,000	Bucknell	Yes	1st	Yes
Mu									
Alpha									
Sigma	1925	75	28			Rutgers	?		
Rho									
Delta									
Phi									
Delta	1921	103	20	10	(Rent) \$2,400	Carnegie	Yes	Upper half	Yes
Elms									
Kappa						Lafayette	Petition		
Kappa	1842					Dartmouth	No		
Kappa									
Phi									
Kappa	1928	53	19	11	(Rent) \$480	Gettysburg	Yes	1st	No
Rho									
Sigma									
Delta	1923	94	25	9	(Buying) \$15,000	Univ. of Vt.	Yes	1st	Yes

EASTERN AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES—(Continued)

<i>Local</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Total Mem.</i>	<i>Present Actives</i>	<i>No. Living in house</i>	<i>Value of house or rent</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Desires Nationalization</i>	<i>Scholarship Ratings</i>	<i>Member of Local Interfraternity Conference</i>
Sigma Delta Rho	1909	221	49		(Buying)	Amherst	?		
Phi Delta Upsilon	1925	114	36	23	(Rent) \$1,300	Univ. of N. H.	Yes	Upper Half	No
Beta Phi	1911	214	28	23	\$14,000	Univ. of R. I.	?	3rd	Yes
Kappa Phi	1904	232	16			Clark Univ.	?		
Rho Iota Kappa	1908	198	23			Univ. of R. I.	No	5th	Yes
Beta Pi	1921	60	20	10	(Rent) \$1,020	Univ. of Buffalo	No	5th	Yes
Omega Delta	1924	65	15		(Rent) \$1,800	Univ. of Pittsburgh	?	1st	Yes
Tritelion	1922	138	29	15	(House) \$25,000	Rutgers	Yes	5th	No
Delta Theta	1898	385	27			Muhlenberg	No		
Scorpion	1914	247	40			Cornell	No		
Eta Nu Pi	1926	31	19	15	(Rent) \$900	Univ. of Maine	Petition	5th	Yes
Phi Kappa Beta	1918	198	38	20	(House) \$30,000	Drexel Inst.	No	75%	Yes
Kappa Phi Delta	1921	60	14			Drexel Inst.	No		
Epsilon Sigma	1922	160	25	14		Susquehanna Univ.	Yes		Yes

SOUTHERN STATES

Report of Committee on Local Fraternities

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Local	Founded	Total Mem.	Present Actives	No. Living in house	Value of house or rent	College	Desires Nationalization	Scholarship Ratings	Member of Local Interfraternity Conference
Alpha Psi	1921	71	18	9	(Rent) \$600	William and Mary	Petition	Av.	Yes
Tau Alpha Pi	1926	33	13	1	(Rent) \$1,200	Johns Hopkins Univ.	Yes	1st	Yes
Tau Sigma Alpha	1926	49	23			Duke	Petition	.84	Yes
Chi Chi	1926	46	12	4	(Rent) \$360	Birmingham Southern	Yes	1st	Yes
Sigma Rho Chi	1930	28	19		Apartment	Millsaps College	Yes		
Lambda Theta Chi	1927	41	18	12	(Rent) \$900	Centenary College	Petition	1st	No
Beta Sigma Alpha	1928	20	8	8	(Rent) \$800	No. Carolina State	Yes	73	No
Chi Sigma Gamma	1927	47	16	5	(Rent) \$600	Howard Univ.	Yes	C & B	No
Alpha Beta	1928	23	17		\$15,000	Univ. S. Carolina	Yes	1st	Yes

PACIFIC AND WESTERN STATES

<i>Local</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Total Mem.</i>	<i>Present Actives</i>	<i>No. Living in house</i>	<i>Value of house or rent</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Desires Nationalization</i>	<i>Scholarship Ratings</i>	<i>Member of Local Interfraternity Conference</i>
Delta Tau Epsilon	1930	29	23			No. Dakota State College	No		
Kappa Sigma	1928	60	31	12	(House) \$7,000	No. Dakota State College	Yes	1st	Yes
Alpha Kappa Phi	1916	247	37	18	House	No. Dakota State College	Petition	80.	Yes
Alpha Sigma Tau	1924	102	41	21	\$9,000	No. Dakota State College	Petition	2nd	Yes
Delta Kappa Sigma	1922	125	32	9	Buying House	No. Dakota State College	Petition	82	Yes
Delta Mu Delta	1922	99	35	23	\$18,000	Univ. of Wyo.	Yes	1st	Yes
Alpha Kappa Phi	1854	?	34			College of Pacific	No		
Psi Delta Chi	1926	80	26	10	\$1,200	Occidental College	Yes	1st	Yes
Delta Kappa Phi	1922	112	29	10	\$360	College of Puget Sound	Yes	1.54	Yes
CANADA									
Sigma Kappa Sigma	1926	103	44	20		Ontario	Petition		

EXHIBIT N**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIP***To the Interfraternity Conference:*

We present to you this year the sixth annual survey of fraternity scholarship made by this committee for the Conference. It is not necessary to recall the conditions which prompted the Conference to start its campaign for a better attitude toward scholarship. As a result of that campaign, credit for which belongs to no one man or group of men, but to fraternity officers and members and to college deans all over the country, last year for the first time in many years the average of the fraternities slipped over the line representing the composite All Men's Average of some hundred and twenty-five colleges, practically every institution that has five or more fraternities.

The fear was expressed a year ago that now that we had reached our goal, and could say that fraternity scholarship was no longer poorer than non-fraternity scholarship, efforts and interest would both relax. But we had not reached our goal; for our campaign was not for grades, gratifying as it has been to see ours on the right side of the academic ledger; our ambition has been rather to identify the college fraternity more completely with the finest purposes and ideals of college life, and to help our members to develop a real love for intellectual things and for that finer and less tangible spirit that differentiates so patently the gentlemen of real culture from the man of mere learning. Our goal has been to create in our chapter houses the sort of atmosphere that will stimulate our most eager members, and that will give to them an intellectual technique that will make them more capable and an intellectual interest that will make them more self-contained in facing the problems of life that no one can solve for them. These, coupled and tempered with the definite social advantages and the idealism of fraternity life, and with that fine spirit of self-effacing service that pervades it, will make for a completeness of college living that will leave little to be desired.

Our goal has not been definite or tangible enough to make it easy to say that now it has been reached, or that now we

are hard upon it. It is a thing of the spirit that we are working for, an attitude; fraternity men have become aware of a new sense of dignity, of a new standard of what becomes a good fraternity man; and I daresay as time goes on our demands and expectations will increase and our sense of dignity be satisfied less easily, and our goal pushed a little farther away. The standards and demands of our colleges are becoming more exacting, and the fraternity man prides himself on representing the best in his college, and so is traveling along in tune with the ascending scale. A college dean a short time ago, in commenting on the work that has been done by the Interfraternity Conference in this matter, reached the kernel of the nut when he said that if the Conference had done nothing else it had made a notable contribution to the cause of education when it made it no longer fashionable in the average chapter house to speak derogatorily of good scholarship.

Our record last year reveals no let up anywhere along the line. Not only is our average more decisively above the All Men's Average—this time of 154 institutions—but our average is above in 88 (60%) of these institutions instead of the 48% of last year, and 39 of our 71 members have plus averages instead of less than half, as last year. Forty of our members have improved their records of last year, and ten more have shown the inevitable variations of good records. There has been a general advance, with remarkably few cases of holding back. Perhaps one of the most noteworthy facts in the situation is the improvement, almost without exception, of the larger fraternities, and the fact that the lowest averages, as well as the highest, are now found among the smaller fraternities. This means apparently that more complete organization is producing more uniform performance.

The co-operation of our colleges is becoming more cordial as they become convinced of the practical value of our efforts; reports are now coming from institutions which a few years ago did not believe that the effort on their part was justified. We have added nineteen institutions to our survey this year, and are now reporting almost all that have three or more fraternities. We have converted half a dozen institutions to computing the All Men's Average, so that this survey lacks only seven such averages, and next year will find a few more

in line. Our clearing house has finally begun to function satisfactorily, and during this past year we have issued to our members about 5000 individual semester and annual reports almost immediately after their receipt from the colleges, and this with little increase in the cost to the Conference.

A study of the survey will show that there are among our colleges a few very bad records—Brown, Chicago, Columbia, Lafayette, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rutgers, Stanford—just as the record of fraternity men at Texas, Iowa State, Cincinnati, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio Wesleyan, Utah, Oregon State, and Mississippi is a just cause of pride. If we are attacking this problem in a business-like way, why is not the proper method to combine our attack on institutions where fraternity men are persistently low in their scholastic standing? We can not view the future of our chapters at Brown with equanimity when we realize that less than half of our members there are meeting the minimum scholastic requirement for graduation; nor can we expect much of the graduates of our Tech chapters, if mastery of the Tech courses makes good engineers. Average standing at these two institutions would convert the sore spot of fraternity scholarship, the New England States, into reasonable respectability. If we are really in earnest, there is a problem for us, and a not too difficult remedy.

The scholarship committee of Phi Gamma Delta, under the chairmanship of Professor R. H. Jordan, of Cornell, issued a year ago the ablest analysis of fraternity scholarship that has come to our attention. Through the generosity of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity our committee was able to distribute 500 copies of this report to all the campuses where we have chapters, as well as to all our official members. The demand for this has been so great that we could easily have distributed another 500 copies, if only we had had the foresight to ask for that number. We did annex Professor Jordan promptly as a member of this committee, and he is undertaking a special study of the relative influence of fraternity and non-fraternity environment on scholastic achievement that should be a real contribution to a sensible solution of our problem.

The Secretary is reporting to you a resolution passed by

the last National Council of Phi Beta Kappa in recognition of the work done by the Conference to promote better scholarship.

At the University of Chicago and at Franklin College what might be termed a go-as-you-please race for a diploma has been inaugurated this year, with no time announced at the quarter miles, and only an occasional distancing of horses that lag behind. This means that we shall no longer receive scholarship reports from these institutions—an adjustment to the modern trend in education that will undoubtedly be necessary at other institutions in the near future.

The tutorial system as a remedy for the poor scholarship of groups of students, whether in fraternity houses or in dormitories, is attracting the attention of college authorities as well as of our own members. Lafayette College is the first institution to place a tutor in a fraternity house and defray a share of the expense, with the announced intention of extending the plan if the experiment proves productive of tangible results. The University of Iowa has, through Dean Rienow, done very interesting work along this line, and this committee hopes to make available to our members Dean Rienow's report of the methods employed and the results obtained so far; certainly the improvement of fraternity scholarship at Iowa in recent years has been striking.

We have listened to many discussions of the tutorial system, and analyzed many schemes that have been presented, some of them calling for the expenditure of large sums of money. We hope that American faith in the potency of the almighty dollar will not commercialize what is after all a thing of the spirit and can neither be forced with a rod of iron or bought for money. President Garfield once defined a University as Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and an eager student on the other. Our tutors must be men who can make their students—not learn, but want to learn; who can give them that eagerness for the intangibles of life which carries with it a sense of values in terms not altogether material; who can inculcate a sense of responsibility and a zeal for intellectual things. What greater contribution could we make to our members? And having made this, what is left of the scholarship problem? Certainly no study classes, or discipline, or

restricted liberty, which is so deadening to the development of an aggressive, self-controlled personality. And to obtain this, we must have personal leadership and inspiration and stimulation. These can't be made to order, or even paid for; they must be the spontaneous expression—with compensation, of course—of a man with an inspired mission, with a real interest in college men, and a vision of what they might be led to do. We shall have no trouble in finding such, as soon as we begin to think in terms of the things we want them to do.

ALVAN E. DUERR, *Chairman.*

MINUTES OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
NATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE INTERFRATERNITY
COUNCIL

November 27-28, 1931

First Session

The first session of the ninth annual conference of the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council was opened in due form at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on Friday morning, November 27, 1931 at 10:20 A.M., by Mr. Harrold P. Flint, at the invitation of Hugh Shields, Graduate Chairman. Mr. Harry G. Green acting as Graduate Secretary.

Representatives from the following colleges and universities responded to the roll call:

Allegheny College	*William A. Boeteker	Beta Upsilon
A. P. I.	*Hugh W. Ellis	Kappa Alpha
Bowdoin	*R. C. Van Vorick	Zeta Psi
Brooklyn Polytechnic	Walter Eisele	Pi Kappa Phi
Brown University	*Arthur E. Lofquist	Phi Sigma Kappa
Carnegie Institute	*C. Marvin Potts	Beta Theta Pi
Case	*H. B. Byrns	Phi Delta Theta
Chicago	*Charles E. Schmidt	Delta Tau Delta
Colgate University	*Eugene Nathan	Delta Upsilon
Columbia University	*Robert Simons	Zeta Beta Tau
C. C. N. Y.	Louis Hacker	
Dartmouth	*Robert Coetman	Zeta Psi
Davidson	*E. D. Kuykendall, Jr.	Kappa Sigma
Duke University	*James Wellons, Jr.	Kappa Sigma
Duke University	Edwin C. Kellam	Kappa Sigma
Franklin & Marshall Col.	*Thomas C. S. Houser	Phi Kappa Psi
Georgia Tech.	*J. E. Fain	Sigma Chi
University of Illinois	*R. J. Railback	Phi Gamma Delta
Indiana	*Frank Ballard Pope	Delta Tau Delta
Iowa State College	*A.W. Brott	Phi Gamma Delta

Johns Hopkins University	*Walter F. Kneip, Jr.	Phi Gamma Delta
Lafayette College	*A. A. Webster	Sigma Nu
Lafayette College	Joseph C. Hoover	Theta Delta Chi
Lehigh University	*Carl F. Hull	Delta Tau Delta
M. I. T.	Duke Selig, Jr.	Kappa Sigma
M. I. T.	*William H. Barker	Lambda Chi Alpha
Massachusetts State	*Edw. G. Fawcett	Kappa Sigma
University of Maine	Charles E. O'Connor	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
University of Maine	*John R. Moore	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
University of Michigan	*Howard Worden	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Michigan State	*Robert L. O'Connor	
Middlebury College	George Belfanti	Kappa Delta Rho
Middlebury College	*Ralph N. Huse	Sigma Phi Epsilon
University of Missouri	*John Pollitt	Sigma Nu
Univ. of North Carolina	*Haywood Weeks	Theta Chi
North Carolina State	*T. A. Mott, Jr.	Kappa Alpha, Southern
Norwich University	*George C. Vietheer	Theta Chi
Ohio Northern University	*Lewis M. Francis	Theta Nu Epsilon
Ohio State University	*Fred Stecker	Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Ohio University	*A. Dean Peters	Phi Kappa Tau
Ohio Wesleyan University	*H. J. Chrisman	Phi Gamma Delta
University of Oregon	*John M. MacGregor	Alpha Tau Omega
Penn State	*Francis L. Mathews	Theta Nu Epsilon
University of Pittsburgh	*F. A. Goodfellow, Jr.	Phi Delta Theta
Rhode Island State	*John A. Bradshaw	Theta Chi
University of Richmond	*C. J. Gray	Phi Gamma Delta
Rutgers (New Jersey)	*Franklin H. Janin	Delta Phi
University of Rutgers	Winfield Bonyng, Jr.	Phi Gamma Delta
Univ. of South Carolina	*William P. Donelan	Pi Kappa Alpha
Stevens Institute	Malcom H. McAllister	Beta Theta Pi
Stevens Institute	*Robert T. Keowen	Alpha Kappa Pi
Swarthmore	*Edwin G. De Tany	Phi Delta Theta
Syracuse University	*Lyman F. Higbee	Phi Gamma Delta
Temple University	Irving Kutcher	Sigma Tau Phi
Temple University	*Curtis F. Bidser	Theta Upsilon Omega
Tufts	*W. W. Robbins	Delta Upsilon
Union College	W. B. Knoderer	Chi Psi
Union College	*C. M. Sawtelle	Sigma Phi
Union College	Charles C. Savage	Alpha Delta Phi
University of Vermont	*Fraser B. Drew	Lambda Iota
Washing. & Jefferson Col.	*Thomas C. Sheets	Phi Gamma Delta
Washington University	*Ed. Harmon, Jr.	Sigma Nu
West Virginia University	*Allison E. Filton	Tau Kappa Epsilon
Williams College	*Edgar W. Lakin	Kappa Alpha
Williams College	R. Douglas Swinehart	Sigma Phi
University of Wisconsin	*Frederick C. Suhr	Sigma Nu
Worcester Tech.	*Donald M. Smith	Alpha Tau Omega

* Denotes Delegate.

Election of the officers of the conference was held. The following were nominated from the floor for the office of chairman:

Mr. Haywood Weeks, University of North Carolina.

Mr. Fred Stecker, Ohio State University.

Mr. R. J. Railsback, University of Illinois.

Mr. Fred Stecker of Ohio State University was elected.

The following were nominated from the floor for the office of secretary:

Mr. James Mellons, Jr., Duke University.

Mr. George C. Vietheer, Norwich University.

Mr. Eugene Nathan, Colgate.

Mr. Ed. Harman, Jr., Washington University.

Mr. Ed. Harman, Jr., of Washington University was elected.

Chairman Stecker asked the delegates to suggest topics in writing and turn them in.

The chairman appointed the following committee on Procedure:

Mr. Frederick C. Surh, University of Wisconsin, Chairman.

Mr. Thomas C. S. Hauser, Franklin and Marshall.

Mr. James Mellons, Jr., Duke University.

Mr. R. J. Railsback, University of Illinois.

Mr. Haywood Weeks, University of North Carolina.

The chairman reviewed the Constitution of the Council.

The remainder of the morning session was declared open for discussion on any topics that might be brought up on the floor.

The first question: How to do away with politics in elections?

Mr. Howard Worden, University of Michigan delegate, told of the use of the merit system. Mr. H. Chrisman, Ohio Wesleyan, spoke on the success of their open campaigns. Mr. Pollitt, University of Missouri, explained the use of registration cards in elections. Mr. A. W. Brott, Iowa State delegate stated that if the elections were placed in the hands of the administration rather than in the Interfraternity Council that less politics would result. Mr. Frank B. Pope, University of Indiana, told of his school's plan. Here too, most of the power is placed in the hands of the administration.

The second general question to be discussed: Freshman Training. The various methods and the results obtained were mentioned by the delegates. Mr. A. W. Brott, Iowa State, told of their system of having members of the faculty come to the fraternity houses for dinner and then talk to the freshmen upon subjects of interest to the whole group. Mr. Edw. G. Fawcett, Massachusetts State, stated that several

groups on his campus had experimented with the elimination of the paddle but did not find success, so have returned to the use of the paddle again. Mr. Jack Pollitt, University of Missouri, told of the success of the Junior and Senior brother system to help the freshman in his work. Mr. Eugene Nathan, Colgate University, suggested to the delegates that the Interfraternity Council on each campus ask the administration to give out periodical reports regarding the progress of the freshmen. Mr. Walter Eisele, Brooklyn Polytechnic, stated that if the freshmen are required to make higher marks in order to be initiated that they will do better work later. Mr. Ralph N. Huse, Middlebury College, explained an advisory system that functions similar to the junior and senior brother system. Mr. A. W. Brott, Iowa State, told of the resident tutor system. From experience it was concluded that the fraternity system could receive benefits from such a system, providing the proper man could be obtained.

The first session adjourned at 12 noon.

Second Session

The second session was called to order by Chairman Stecker at 1:50 P. M.

The Committee on Procedure was asked for report. Mr. Frederick C. Suhr, chairman, read the following report. The topics for discussion in the remaining sessions of the conference shall be:

1. Powers and Organization of Local Interfraternity Councils.
2. Rushing.
3. Cooperative Buying.

Chairman Stecker appointed the following committees:

1. Powers and Organization of the Local Interfraternity Councils:
Mr. Howard Worden, University of Michigan,
Chairman.
Mr. R. Douglas Swinehart, Williams.
Mr. F. A. Goodfellow, Jr., University of Pittsburgh.
2. Rushing:
Mr. Carl Hull, Lehigh University, Chairman.
Mr. Charles C. Savage, Union College.
Mr. J. E. Fain, Georgia Tech.
3. Cooperative buying:
Mr. Ed. Harman, Jr., Washington University,
Chairman.

Mr. Eugene Nathan, Colgate University.

Mr. Haywood Weeks, University of North Carolina.

Chairman Stecker instructed the committees to have their reports ready at the third session.

The remainder of the second session was opened for further questioning and discussion on general topics.

Mr. Robert Coetman, Dartmouth, questioned the personnel of the Local Councils. He told of the Dartmouth Council having the presidents of the fraternities as Council representatives. Continuing he indicated that this gave the Council more prestige on the Campus. Mr. George C. Vietheer, Norwich, asked how the personnel was continued from year to year. Mr. Francis L. Mathews, Penn State, explained the system of picking any member of the fraternity as the representative. Mr. Charles E. Schmidt, University of Chicago, told of the Local Council having a Junior as alternate representative. Mr. Edward G. Fawcett, Massachusetts State, asked that the delegates explain the extent of power that their Local Councils were allowed. Mr. W. W. Robbins, Tufts, outlined the powers of his Local Council. Mr. Ed. Harman, Jr., Washington University, asked the method used in gaining power and influence on the campus. The general opinion on the question was for the Local Council to work with the administration. Mr. Harry G. Green, acting graduate secretary, asked that Mr. Fred Stecker, undergraduate chairman, outline Ohio State University's Local Council government. Mr. Stecker told of having four separate councils managed by one man—the Secretary of Fraternity Affairs. The University requires that the organizations are members and attendance of a representative at the meetings is compulsory. Although this being the first year of operation Mr. Stecker gave the following results as what has already been accomplished: 1. Reduced price of year book; 2. Started co-operative buying; 3. Lowered the cost of fraternity social functions by handling the booking of bands—thus eliminating booking agents' profit; 4. Obtained more satisfactory pledging methods and 5. Brought about a more comparative system of scholarship rating.

Mr. W. W. Robbins, Tufts, asked Mr. Stecker how they obtained the aid of the administration. Mr. Stecker explained that the Council of Student Affairs was made up of student and administration officials. Mr. Curtis F. Bidser, Temple, asked why fraternities could not be exempt from taxes. Mr. Harry G. Green answered by saying that the Conference has been working on the problem for some time.

The second session adjourned at 2:55 P.M. to enable the delegates to attend the Conference at 3 P.M.

Third Session

Chairman Fred. Stecker, Ohio State University, called the meeting to order at 10 A.M. Saturday, November 28, 1931.

The report of the Rushing Committee was read by Mr. Carl Hull, Lehigh, chairman. (Exhibit I.) A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the report be accepted.

Discussion on rushing expense: After a short discussion a motion was made, seconded and passed that the delegates recommended to their respective councils a reduction in rushing expense. Mr. Carl Hull, Lehigh, explained the cooperation of the administration by giving full information on rushees to the fraternities.

Mr. C. M. Sawtelle, Union, asked for suggestions regarding the enforcement of rushing rules.

Mr. Walter F. Kniep, Jr., Johns Hopkins, suggested the publication of infractions as an effective method.

Mr. William A. Boeteker, Allegheny College, asked how interest might be roused in "deferred rushing." The chairman asked how many of the schools represented used deferred rushing. Thirteen delegates indicated that deferred rushing was used at their college. Mr. Boeteker's question remained without answer.

Mr. Howard Worden, University of Michigan, stated that deferred rushing is a challenge to a fraternity's existence as with such a system freshmen are not allowed to live in a fraternity until the second half year.

Mr. Haywood Weeks, University of North Carolina, explained his school's method of preference pledging.

Chairman Stecker told of the financial protection to the fraternities at Ohio State University in regard to the breaking of a pledge and repledging. A man cannot repledge until he is financially clear with the fraternity whose pledge was broken.

Chairman Stecker asked for the report of the committee on Cooperative buying:

Committee chairman—Mr. Ed. Harman, Jr., Washington University, reported orally: Mr. Harman's report, based on actual operation at Washington University, follows:

The council obtained the cooperation of the Dean of Commerce at the institution. A thorough study of methods was completed by graduate students. The operation works according to a budget system. Average use is the basis of determining quantity. Operation is on a futurity contract basis—contract price cannot *increase*, however if the prices

drop the houses receive the benefit. Deliveries are direct from wholesale house to the fraternity house. Operations are based on a straight thirty day credit system. Results average a 10% saving.

Mr. A. W. Brott, Iowa State College, told of the institution donating a building for use as storehouse. Mr. Eugene Nathan, Colgate, stated that his Council studied the system and the use of a warehouse and found that the overhead in operating a warehouse would use up all the saving.

Mr. F. A. Goodfellow, Jr., University of Pittsburgh, stated that the Cooperative Buying system was in use, handled by outside firm, and its use was optional.

Chairman Stecker, spoke briefly on the Ohio State Cooperative Buying System. The Fraternities pay in advance and if necessary refunds are issued. All products are inspected for quality by school officials.

Mr. Harrold P. Flint, of the Executive Committee, explained the Oregon State College Cooperative Buying system. He brought out that here the expense of operating a warehouse is met and a very substantial saving is realized.

Chairman Stecker, called for the report on Powers and Organization of the Local Interfraternity Councils. Mr. Howard Worden, University of Michigan, Chairman, read the report. (Exhibit II.) Discussion.

Motion was made, seconded, and passed that the report be accepted.

Mr. Harrold P. Flint, of Executive Committee, suggested the selection of the delegate at the beginning of the school year and report his name to the secretary.

Motion was made, seconded and passed that an appeal be made to the Executive Committee for entertainment hereafter, on the evening before the opening of the Conference.

Petitions from C.C.N.Y. and Brooklyn Polytechnic institutions for admittance to the Conference were unanimously accepted.

Moved, seconded, and passed to extend a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee and our own officers for the handling of the conference.

Motion for adjournment was made and seconded. The ninth annual conference adjourned at 12:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

ED. H. HARMAN, JR.,
Secretary, Pro Tem.

Exhibit "I"**Report of the Committee on Rushing**

Because of the great variety of conditions prevailing at the different universities and colleges concerning the length of time and method elements of rushing, this committee feels that our body proper could come to no definite conclusions or solutions of existing problems by discussing such generalized subjects as "Deferred" or "Cut-throat" rushing. We feel, rather that we can use our time to better advantage, and all benefit more by placing before the general body for consideration other problems which we shall outline below, and which, we feel, are at the present time more important, vital and worthy of attention. If time permits after a discussion of these factors, it might then be advisable and expedient to attempt to formulate in an open discussion definite means of systemitizing and standardizing the various general methods of rushing.

But first of all, the committee presents to you for consideration the following problems:

I—Expenses of rushing:**A—Reduction and limitation of expenses.**

1. Abolition of rushing season dances, smokers, entertainments, etc.
2. Establishment of rules to prohibit the Fraternities from taking freshmen out at night after certain hours.

B.—Methods of Enforcement of the Interfraternity rules and regulations.

1. Fines
2. Suspensions
3. Social Probation

II—Methods of Sub-Freshman Rushing:**A—Publication of Sub-Freshmen lists**

1. Contents of lists (i.e. name, address, high school or prep school attendance)

B—Establishment of Deputations Committees.

1. The organization and power of such committees.
2. Collection and maintenance of working capital.

C. Institution of a Sub-Freshman Day or Week-end.

1. Arrangements for reception and entertainment of Sub-Freshmen.

2. Creation of interest in Fraternity and Campus life.

Respectfully Submitted,

Rushing Committee,

C. F. HULL, *Chairman*

J. E. FAIN

C. C. SAVAGE

Exhibit "II"

Be it resolved, that the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Conference of 1931 make the following recommendations for changes to be affected in the organization and order of procedure of future conferences:

1. That delegates to the conference be informed of the meeting at least a month in advance, and that such information include the order of business of the impending conference and a general outline of the subject matter to be discussed.
2. That this conference authorize the executive committee to select the subject matter for discussion at next year's conference from topics suggested by this conference and by the various local Interfraternity conferences who shall be sent a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining such suggestions, and that such selections of topics be made previous to October 28, 1932. It is further suggested that each delegate acquaint himself with the material discussed at previous conferences.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Organization,

HOWARD T. WORDEN, *Chairman*

FRANK G. GOODFELLOW

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